PALMER
is the only high grade tyre;
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 29 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Leng.
SUNDAY. 16				
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
17th ,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th ,,	Medina	12500	...	...
19th ,,	Saledonia	8000	...	...
26th ,,	Mongolia	10000	...	...
2nd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
23rd ,,	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th ,,	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
10th Feb.	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
24th ,,	Malta	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers.	Destination.
14th Feb.	Punjab	East and South Africa
8th ,,	Jhelum	Karachi direct
4th ,,	Dhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
8th ,,	Shamsh	Karachi and P. Gulf exm.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Cons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yeboshi Maru..	S. Kishimoto	4008	29th Jan.	8th Feb
Perpose Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	1st Feb	11th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Totomi Maru ..	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Saigon Maru..	4538	T. Watanabe	3rd Feb	13th Feb.
Tosan Maru ..	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru ..	4499	T. Fuchigami	22nd Feb.	3rd Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	...	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr	18th Apr.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	565	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	606	936	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

The Bombay Chronicle is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR..La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVANAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
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BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.— A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6868	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5174	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	15th April ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1423

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
28, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurers.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of any largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. BANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilc
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

T. B. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,543

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking.
	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Clarke House Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—A smart young and accomplished LADY TRAVELLER able to speak decent English and Hindi at least. For particulars apply with testimonials and in own handwriting stating age, experience and nationality to Box No. 718, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3011

WANTED—PAYING GUEST to occupy large airy room with bathroom attached in a modern flat on the Apollo Bunder, fitted with latest. Sanitary arrangements. Good Table. Apply to "K. E. B." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED.—A HEAD MISTRESS for the girls school, Barwani, on Rs. 40 p. m. Those knowing Hindi and needle-work and having experience in management and teaching only need apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.

G. B. GARUD B.A.,
Superintendent of State Education,
Barwani, C. I.
3055

WANTED.—A SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 75 plus 20 p.m. must have a Diploma of sanitary surveyor. A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with the above qualification preferred. Testimonials of experience, if any to accompany applications which must reach the undersigned before 20th February, 1916.

(Sd.) HAMID-A-ALI,
President,
Godhra Municipality.
Godhra, 31st January, 1916.
3072

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE, INDIA.—The Council of the Indian Institute of Science invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of Electrical Technology. Candidates must have a good knowledge of Electric Lighting, Electric Power Transmission and Electric Traction. The appointment will be in the first instance for a period of three years. The incumbent will have no claim to extension.

Applications must reach the Director not later than the 1st March 1916.
3047

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA—WANTED

(1) A SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 350 per mensem.

(2) ASSISTANT SHIPWRIGHT, commencing salary Rs. 300 per mensem.

Candidates must be regularly trained Shipwrights or Ship Carpenters who have served full apprenticeship in a Shipyard.

Preference will be given to men who have had experience in Dock and Ship Work and boat building.

Applications should be addressed to the Chief Engineer, Port Commissioners, not later than 15th February, 1916.

S. C. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
29th January, 1916. 902

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.—The services of pensioned and discharged Indian officers and soldiers required for employment in civil capacities may be obtained on application to—

(i) the Recruiting Officers of the class required at the following stations:—
Peshawar for Pathans; Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans; Jullundur for Sikhs and Dogras; Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans; Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans; Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus; Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans;

(ii) the Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis;

(iii) the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Army Headquarters, for pensioned Indian officers of all classes, required for employment as passenger superintendents on Indian Railways.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of a pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogra, etc.

G. D. OGILVIE, Captain,
Assistant Secretary,
1018 to the Government of India.

WANTED

REQUIRED for the Hospital-Ship "TAKADA" two competent CLERKS. Pay Rs. 52-8-0 with board and lodging. Apply personally to THE ADJUTANT, H. S. "Takada," Alexandra Docks. 901

WANTED.—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a limited company. None but experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials. Apply to Box No. 5, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

WANTED—from beginning of March, pure EUROPEAN NURSE, to take baby from the mouth, Naini summer, Camp winter, wages Rs. 40—45 p.m., according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

MRS. OPPENHELM,
903 Carlton Hotel, Lucknow.

A THOROUGHLY experienced practical European Landscape Gardener, possessing excellent credentials is open to ENGAGEMENT in any Native State or Govt. employ. Apply

LANDSCAPE SUPDT.,
Pudukottai State,
909 Trichinopoly.

LAWRENCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL.—REQUIRED 2ND ASSISTANT MISTRESS for Girls' Branch, Lawrence Memorial School, mathematics and singing. Salary Rs. 70—3—85 per mensem, plus Rs. 15 singing allowance and free board and lodging. Private music pupils are at present allowed. Applications should be sent to THE PRINCIPAL, Lovedale, Nilgiri Hills. 1017

WANTED an experienced Barrister, High Court Vakil or Retired Judicial Officer, as LAW LECTURER to the students of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class. Hours (2 lectures per diem during college term time). Remuneration Rs. 300 (O. S.) equivalent, in round figures, to Rs. 250 (British Currency).

Applications, with copies of references which will not be returned, should be sent to—

THE SECRETARY,
of the Civil Service Class Committee,
Finance Office,
1016 Hyderabad, Deccan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

FOR SALE—JAVA TEAK SQUARES. Apply to—

GILMAN & Co.,
Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
3087 Phone 1362.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—280 pairs gents Black Box Hide Oxford walking shoes, bark tanned soles, toe capped, medium fitting and toe, soles screwed on, linen lined. A real opportunity—do not miss it. In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 Reduced price Rs. 3.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras.
262.3

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.
3032.

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 100, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & C

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead brass and copper pipes, gun metal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Prices on application.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, of Bombay Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property situate at Clare Road, Byculla to our clients Bai KESSERBAI, widow of JAFFER MOORAJ and MAHOMED JAFFER MOORAJ both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedans. All persons therefore having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, sale, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Assessor and Collector Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate lying and being at Clare Road Byculla without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 766 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 124, 273, 274 and 278 New Nos. 1A2/13627 and 1/13800 Old Survey No. 314 and New Survey No. 2A/3584 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No 3765 (4) and Street No. 20(c) and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Abdul Satar and partly by a vacant piece of land on or towards the West by the property of Ali Bin Ameer on or towards the North by the property of H. H. the Aga Khan and on or towards the South by the property and Bungalow of Merwanji Kooverji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.

Bombay 3rd February 1916.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3085. Purchaser's Attorneys.

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores from the 1st April, 1916, to the 31st March, 1917, will be received by THE MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, 1916.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the undersigned, on payment of Rupee one per set.

3. Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany the Tender.

4. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

5. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

CHUNILAL GULABDAS,
Store-Keeper.
Jetalsar, 28th January, 1916.
3066

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of SHAH PURSHOTTAM RANCHHOD late of Bombay Visa Sorathia Bania a mehta widower. ..... Deceased.

SHAH HIRACHAND KARAMCHAND, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a Mehta residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort one of the executors appointed by the deceased abovenamed according to tenor thereof. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and sixteen and in the Sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 27th day of January, 1916.

Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
3091 Petitioner's Attorneys.

S S "CITY OF EXETER."

ARRIVED ON 2ND FEBRUARY, 1916.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per B/L Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street,
Bombay.

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 11th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within 60 days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.
Bombay, 1st February 1916. 3090

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. ABDUL ROZAK CHHOTANBHAI and ABDUL GAFFUR HAJI ABDUL KARIM have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground being a portion of the land registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 16342 and New Survey No. 3650 situate lying and being at Byculla Parel Road in Alibai Terrace without the Fort and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 714 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Fazandar, under No. 3 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7437 (1a) and 7437 (1d) Street Nos. 25A and 25D and bounded on the East by a private passage common to the premises now being described and the property formerly of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata and now of Gaimai Nalvali, on the West by the aforesaid Parel Road on the North by the property of Oomer Peer Mahomed and on the South by the private passage common to the property now being described and the property of Mr. Jamsedji Nusserwanji Tata together with the front building consisting of a ground floor and two floors and the rear building consisting of a ground floor and one upper floor, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 1st day of February 1916.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.
3083 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Office has been removed from No. 16, Apollo Street to 207, Hornby Road, Fort, (Next to Sir J. J. School) from Saturday the 29th January.

3020 SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF RED COLOR BEARING "JANDE GODA" CHAPP.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Ruttonji Jeevandas and Coy and on account and at the risk of Kaderbhoy Esoofally.

1 case 100 tins of 1 lb. "Jarde Goda" Chapp Red color.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
BONA-FIDE SALE.
ON VIEW.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SOLID FIGURE WOOD DINING ROOM SUITE AND OTHER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE BY MESSRS. JOHN ROBERTS AND BRESLAUR, RICH INDIAN-WORKED SCREENS, SOLID IRON FRAMED GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY MESSRS. SANDON AND STEEDMAN OF LONDON, ETC., ETC.

TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 4th February at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 53, Medows Street, Fort (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable specially selected and made-to-order solid figure wood and black wood artistic household furniture by Messrs. John Roberts and Breslaur and others such as very valuable solid figurewood seacombe pattern complete dining room suite by John Roberts, such as solid figure wood automatic dining table and dining chairs to match, figurewood rich mirror sideboard and rich dinner waggons to match, solid season blackwood artistic latest designed Standon pattern rich Genoa velvet lined complete drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, rich tapestry lined lady's low chairs by John Roberts, music cabinets, solid figurewood teapoys by Breslaur, rich Indian and Persian carpets, rich hand-painted vases and ornaments, bead chicks, rich oil paintings and engraving pictures, Japanese wall hangings, rich Indian-worked screens, specially selected and made to order solid figurewood almirahs by John Roberts, cloth and gown presses, solid mirrored dressing chests of drawers, rich dressing and washing tables, real English cane furniture, office tables in 3 pieces by John Roberts, bent wood office and rocking chairs, sweet toned ebonized solid iron framed grand cottage piano by the well-known makers, Messrs. Sandon Steedman of London. Imported by Messrs. H. Hobbs and Co. of Calcutta, very rare phonograph records containing specially selected English, Italian and French songs, mirrored hat stands by John Roberts, specially ordered iron and brass double bedstead by Army and Navy, artistic drawing room cabinets by the School of Arts, Laxarious Dwan Chesterfield soft by John Roberts, English palm stands, partition screens by Wimbridge, rich English glass ware by Treacher, porcelainware, rich platedware, etc. etc. The property of Mrs. A. M. Swain.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property situated at Girgaum Back Road Paswada (Khotachiwadi) which was advertised for sale on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1916, by order of Puribai daughter of Raghauji Ramjee the mortgagee is POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Ratanbai wife of Shapurji Jahangir Vakil the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to an vested in the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1915, and made between the mortagagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Ground with the dwelling house and premises situate at Marine Cross lane in the Registration, sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under street No. 5 "C" Ward No. 2585 and the ground containing by admeasurement 100 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say or or towards the East by the public Road or Dhuswady on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage or on towards the North by the property of Nowroji and on towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Hormusji bearing New Survey No. 8298.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the dewelling house and premises situate at Marine-Cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Street No. 141 "C" Ward No. 2594 and the ground containing by admeasurement 86 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 8998 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Nowroji Belgamwalla on or towards the West by the public passage on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jahangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 25 Asil lane Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY SELECTED AND MADE TO-ORDER ARTISTIC AND LATEST DESIGNED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF H. M. CUSTOM'S PREVENTIVE OFFICER L. E. ACKROYD, ESQ., AS FOLLOWS:—

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, the 3rd instant, at their auction Room at Green Street Opp. Bank of Bombay, at 2-30 (p.m.), (S.T.), the property of L. E. Ackroyd Esq., Preventive Officer, of Customs the very valuable artistic latest designed substantial made-to-order and specially selected household furniture by the well-known makers consisting of teak and blackwood double door almirahs dressing tables dressing chest of drawers, marble top washing tables with crockery, lady's and gent's writing tables, dinning table, dining chairs, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, crockerystands, meatsafe, matting carpets, bead chicks, very rich tapestry lined drawing room sets of sofas and chairs, marble top centre tables, easychairs, low arm chair, teak and blackwood fancy carved teapoys, teak and blackwood fancy sideboards, large iron safe, iron double and single cots with wire-mattresses and mosquito nets, complete, tree plants, jardineers, wall lamps, hanging lamp, very rich brass stand floor lamp with shade etc., complete, very old Chinaware, fish knives and forks loose and in cases spoons, crockeryware dinner set, tea and coffee sets, soda tumblers, wine glasses decanters, cooking pots, bath tubs, gindies with standas, towel horses, picture frames cash boxes, cruet stands, table ornaments, cooking stoves, etc.

Property on view.

K. A. READYMONEY,
Auctioneers,
Bank Street.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916.

Children makes faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more.
D 7

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
ON VIEW.

SALE OF FURNITURE AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 6TH FEBRUARY, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rose Cottage, Nulwalla's Bungalow at Palli Hill Road, Bandra, very valuable and neat furniture made by Dewji Kanji Wimbridge and others, consisting of dining table, chairs, dumbwaiters, dinner, waggon, meatsafe, dining room suits of spring cushions, and tapestry lined chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, cabinets, single and double door almirahs, clothes, hanging and gown presses, Curzon chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glasses, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top table, octagon table, cheffoniers, sliding door revolving, book case, hatstands, teak wood, and blackwood chairs, fish knives and forks, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, golf balls and chicks, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of Miss H. M. Green the Principal of Bai Avabai Petit Parsee Girl's Orphanage.

One vis-a-vis and a white arab horse and one English rickshaw.

The catalogues are ready, the furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO MILL-OWNERS, WASTE MERCHANTS AND DYEING AND LAUNDRY COMPANY OWNERS. AUCTION SALE OF 4 WOOD WASHERS AND 1 OIL SAVING AND WASTE CLEANING MACHINES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1916 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction in the shop at "Hansaw" Buildings in Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay by order of the Office concerned:—

3 American Washer Machines by the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., Ltd.,
1 English Wood Washer Machine by Summer Scale Co.
1 English Oil Saving and Waste-Cleaning Machine by Summer Scale Co.

The above machines are packed in cases and are on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd February, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.

Another Unique Programme.

At 6-45 only.

(Howitt-Phillips Co. performing at 9-30.)

The strong American Drama.

THE MARBLE HEART.

A remarkable theme. A modern sculptor dreams he is living in Ancient Greece. The strange things which befall him are intended to guide him in his present life, but he falls in love and disregards the warning. The scenes in Athens are wonderfully depicted. KING BAGGOTT is in the leading part.

LIZZIE BREAKS INTO THE HAREM.

How the household drudge jumps out of the frying-pan into the fire but rescued by her peas at the last moment.

THE RIDDLE OF THE SILK STOCKINGS.

How dummy-legs shocked the modesty of simple country folk. King Baggott in an entirely different role, supported by Jane Gail.

Also the latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

OPEN AIR DANCE
AT THE
BOMBAY GAS COY'S
SOCIAL CLUB,
CHINCHPOOGLY—PAREL,
ON
Saturday, 5th February, 1916
at 9-30 p. m.
Admission Gent. Rs. 2 with Ladies.
V. N. PINTO, Hon. Ent. Sec

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AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. **TO-NIGHT** Telephone 2020

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

The biggest and best serial yet.

7th EPISODE
THE DOUBLE TRAP.
A desperate and sensational fight on top of a church steeple.

8th EPISODE
THE HIDDEN VOICE.
Marvels of Vocaphone. The clutching hand comes to within an ace of success but—

Fathe's Gazette. Latest. | Strange Varieties of Gold Fish. Instructive Series. | Wiffles in Love and War. Comedy in 2 Parts.

TIME—7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre.
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS' SEASON.

The Company which broke all records in Calcutta last year by performing continuously for SEVEN MONTHS.

9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

The Screaming Farce:
"WHAT THE BUTLER SAW."

Jack Barrington spends a month in the hotel at a health resort. All the women are in love with him and the sudden arrival of his wife causes amusing complications. At the finish a patriotic touch is given by the entry of the ALLIES in uniform.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30.
Somerset Maugham's Charming Comedy
"JACK STRAW."

An adventurous Archduke known as Jack Straw is always testing some new kind of life. While a waiter in a big hotel he sees a girl he likes. He discards his disguise and an amusing situation is created when he is introduced to the girl's parents.

SATURDAY, 5th FEB.
Martin Harvey's Great Success:
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

A thrilling play showing how good birth and breeding will reveal themselves when it comes to the tests even though the man may have earned a bad reputation.

MONDAY, 7th FEBRUARY.
The Screaming Farcial Comedy
"ARE YOU A MASON"

A real laughter-maker. Should not be missed.

Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Booking at ROSE & Co's.

From 6-15 to 8-15 instructions for booking the best available seats will be taken at the theatre.

4-30 MATINEES 4-30
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE PRODIGAL SON."

The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.

NEXT WEDNESDAY
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"

SATURDAY WEEK
"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 2, Dress Circle Re. 1 & Gallery As. 8.
All Children half prices to the Rs. 2 & 1 seats

Booking at S. ROSE & CO.

At the Door of Royal Opera House Taxi-cabs and Victorias are available at the close of each performance, but can be assured if notice is given at the booking office during the first interval.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AND CHILDREN'S MATINEE AS USUAL.

Friday, 4th February 1916
GRAND
MOONLIGHT DOMINO DANCE
from 9-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

All Dancers must wear Domino Masks which can be had from SOUNDY & Co., at twelve annas and Re. 1-4 each.

Rs. 2 Gentleman and 1 Lady.
Extra Lady Re. 1 each.

Tuesday, 15th February 1916
SECOND
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
Maurice E. Bandman brings the
NEW BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd
The ever popular
'TO NIGHT'S THE NIGHT.'
Still running at the Gaiety Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4th
Cyril Maudè's London Triumph
"GRUMPY"
which has taken London & Calcutta by storm.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5th
The exceedingly funny Review of Reviews
"THE WHIRL OF THE TOWN"
A fitting successor to "Step This Way."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6th
The screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy
"OH I SAY"
Adapted from the French Farce "Une Nuit de Noces."
A roar from start to finish.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30 p.m.
"THE SPENDER"
OR
"THE FORTUNES OF PETER!"
A fine Pathe Drama of a Spendthrift in 5 acts.

FOR YOUR EYES
CONSULT
DR. N. N. KARANI, L. M. & S.
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (from LONDON).
Sight Tested by the latest London Retinoscopic Methods.
Charges very Moderate.
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THIS WEEK'S PROGRAMME

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Author EMERSON HOUGH	Leading Woman GRACE CUNARD	Leading Man FRANCIS FORD

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1.

Lawoe	Webb	Busreh
City of Exeter	Rae	Birkenhead

Feb. 2.

Remier	Lemostre	Port Arthur
Schwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon
Strathblane	Lanton	Port Said

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 2.

Haru Maru	Eda	Kobe

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer—City of Athens	for	Calcutta.
" Strathblane	for	London.
" Remier	for	Adea & Philadelphia

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe, 1,817 tons, Captain C. Webb, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Busreh, which port she left on the 15th January, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. City of Exeter:—The steamer City of Exeter, 5,986 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 9th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers including 32 crew of the S. S. Laughton Hall which was sunk on the 30th November, in the Mediterranean Sea.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 1st instant.

S. S. Remier:—The steamer Remier, 1,899 tons Captain O. Lemostre, arrived here on Wednesday from Port Arthur, which port she left on the 17th November, with 84,000 cases of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Strathblane:—The steamer Strathblane 2,829 tons, Captain C. P. Lanton, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Port Said in ballast.

S. S. Schwedagon:—The steamer Schwedagon, 1,999 tons Captain L. W. Creagh, arrived here on Wednesday from Rangoon which port she left on the 23rd ultimo, with kerosine oil on board.

Wednesday, 2nd Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Bellasco—Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Barrowmore—Loran	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Pensilva—	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Hartlepool—Ward	Ralli Bros.
H. Hellas—Berg	F. F. C. & Co
M. Natrung—	T. M. & Co
N. Craigendoran—Gallraith	J. F. & Co
P. Clinton—Neidler	W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Jane Radcliffe—Williams	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri—	B. S. N. Co
Courland—	B. S. N. Co
Satranji—	B. S. N. Co
Netravati—	B. S. N. Co
Ponani—	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barton—Hom	W. & A. G. & Co
2 Orla— Moe	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Ardaumhor—Mackintosh	T. M. & Co
4 Fernlay—Potts	L. Dreyfus & Co
6 Porto-di-Savona—Edvardo	Italian Co
8 Akbar—Murch	T. M. & Co
9 Vigo—Steele	J. F. & Co
10 & 11 Howorth—Ferguson	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Penang Maru—	N. Y. Kaish
15 Crakla—Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara—Hetherington	P. & O. Co
4 Yeboshi Maru—Kishumoto	N. Y. Kaisha
5 Kaiser-i-Hind—Bennett	P. & O. S.N. Co
6 Banca—Phillips	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor—Remmerson	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.
Benlarig—	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Athens—Kwant	K. Nixon & Co
City of Exeter—Rae	K. Nixon & Co
Flor-de-Diu—Nacoda	G. Bhimji
Kowelt—Wilson	T. M. & Co
Lawoe—Webb	D M. Kundwani
Mexican Prince—Macdonald	
Oolbaria—Armour	M. M. & Co
Reimer—Lemostre	W. & A. G. & Co
Sluna—Raunsen	
Strathblane—Lanton	W. & A. G. & Co
Shwedagon—Creagh	Indo B. P. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 12 bales cowhides C. Rahimtoola & Sons 50 bales cowhides H. Oosman, 77 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 42 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 33 bales sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co. 6 bales sheep skins H. M. H. Oosman, 1 bale sheep skin E. D. Sassoon & Co., 4 bales calf skins E. D. Sassoon & Co., 10 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 3 bales calf skins R. M. Kooka, 34 bales sheep skins R. M. Kooka, 5 bales cowhides R. M. Kooka '2 bales sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 7 bales sheepskins Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 53 bales cowhides Abba & E. H. Mahomed, 70 cwt. gum olibanum N. Cassam 50 cwt. gum arabic E. Molidina 59 cases bristles Chartered Bank of India China and Australia, 6 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 3 cases roller composition John Dickinson & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s) 2 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

Remier (s) 12,000 cwt. castor seed Volkart Bros, 800 cwt. ajivan seed Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Pensilva (s) 30,000 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji.

Barton (s) 3,999 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Barrowmore (s) 3 389 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji & Co., 15,996 cwt. groundnuts Ralli Bros.

Benlarig (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate, 170 bales hemp D. M. Doongaji & Co., 4,000 cwt. cotton seed S. Cooverji & Co., 500 bales hemp H. Govindji, 10,000 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

Clinton (s) 20,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 20 000 linseed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Ardaumhor (s) 750 tons manganese ore K. Itlinger & Co., 3,000 cwt. castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 43,000 cwt. cotton seed Louis Dreyfus & Co. 2,000 castor seed S. Mulam.

Vigo (s) 2,080 cwt. cotton seed A. Khimji.

FOR LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Bellasco (s) 3,482 cwt. cotton seed Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Strathblane (s) 3,001 cwt. rapeseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,000 cwt. poppyseed E. D. Sassoon & Co. 18018 cwt. linseed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto De Savona (s) 1 bale sheep skins C. Kharaj & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hartlepool (s) 750 cwt. teel seed Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Haru Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Novara (s) 200 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 300 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 200 bales cotton Bombay & Co., 400 bales cotton G. Dossa & Co., 200 bales cotton D. D. Curranee & Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 100 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co., 100 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 48 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha 400 bales cotton Gaddum & Co. 1 100 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 420 bales cotton C. Bomanji & Co., 200 bales cotton Bombay Co. 500 bales cotton T. Yuasa, 500 bales cotton D. B. Curranee & Co., 500 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 40 cwt. gum arabic Ralli Bros, 200 bales cotton K. Devchand & Co. 700 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha, 400 bales cotton N. Meghji & Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co., 200 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 135 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 806 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Novara (s) 250 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 208 bales cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Novara (s) 1,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 600 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 600 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 100 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

Penang Maru (s) 200 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 1,035 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton W. H. Brady & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 1,020 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 400 bales cotton yarn Tata Sons & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J. David & Co., 400 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha, 362 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co.

Penang Maru (s) 400 bales cotton yarn M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Penang Maru (s) 5,000 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 3 000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Penang Maru (s) 301 cwt. gum arabic M B. Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 500 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 2.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru from Kobe Agents, N. Y. Kaisha.—70 cases cotton goods, 572 cases porcelainware, 74 cases earthenware 1 case cotton thread 6 cases looking glass, 13 cases enamelware, 28 bales shirting, 50 casks pitch, 100 casks coal tar, 100 cases magnesium, 920 cases beer, 200 bags brass circles 50 bags starch, 3,726 pieces 2,664 bundles lumber, 15 cases umbrellas 400 cases red lead, 3 cases woollen cloth, 10,816 bags sugar, 3 cases spectacle, 31 cases glass tumbler, 83 bales cotton yarn 55 cases 20 bales spun silk, 1 case silk, 2 cases antimony, 8 cases umbrella furniture, 7 cases glass globe, 16 cases camphor, 32 cases glass chimney, 2 315 bags sulphur, 550 cases biscuits, 3 cases silk goods, 11 cases glass beads, 2 cases walking sticks, 3 cases umbrella sticks 147 cases 263 crates glass bottles, 134 packages 100 cases 60 cans bleaching powder, 442 bundles planks, 18 cases soap 50 cases sulphate of zinc, 9 cases feeding bottles, 2,659 pieces timber 150 cases green vitreol.

S. S. Meteor from Balikpapan Agents W. A. Graham & Co.—50 drums 974.385 I. gallons kerosime oil, 6 drums turpentine 200 drums unscented turpene, 438,247 I. gallons diesel fuel.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B20

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 2.

Precipitation has been nearly general in North-West Frontier Province; and local in Kashmir. The largest amounts are, three-quarters inch at Sonamarg, Cherat and Drosh. The Disturbance persists, but is less well marked.

Temperature has fallen in the north-west and is now below normal in Baluchistan.

Forecast:—General decrease of precipitation in extreme north.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A shock of considerable intensity in its origin about 4,000 miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 13 hours 14 minutes yesterday.

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

Precipitation has been nearly general in North-west Frontier Province, Kashmir and east and north Punjab. The disturbance is still well marked.

The principal amounts are:—Drosh one inch; Murree two; Ludhiana and Simla a half; and Sonamarg three quarters.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall except in Kashmir.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday the 2nd February 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and generally clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature has fallen but it still in slight or moderate excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has fallen but is still in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Sind. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in upper Sind and the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in slight excess in Central India West; night temperature is above normal at Dwarka, Bhavnagar-Para, Surat and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Temperature is in excess in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression persists over the Punjab but its influence is apparently confined to the north-west Himalayas. No rainfall of importance has been reported and cloud has practically disappeared over the plains of north-west India with the exception of the extreme north. Rough seas and squally weather are again reported from Karachi but the wind has decreased in strength this morning at that station.

A few showers may occur in the extreme north.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (31st)	57.2	42.7	60	..	4.05	—3.48
Jask						
Do. (31st)	70.6	55.6	74	..	2.60	0.19
Muskat						
Do. (1st)	69.8	59.7	55	..	4.12	2.06
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.7	47.6	80	..	0.13	—0.62
Rawalpindi	71.3	52.1	88	..	0.65	—1.24
Lahore	73.3	50.4	85	..	0.22	—1.27
Hissar	77.6	50.1	66	..	0.18	..
Ambala	74.7	48.3	89	..	0.61	—1.93
Delhi	75.0	56.0	61	..	0.18	—1.52
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	82.2	55.8	56	..	0	—0.96
Mainpuri	82.5	53.4	76	..	0.01	—1.32
Jhansi	87.2	54.6	60	..	0.24	—0.84
Cawnpore	85.8	55.9	86	..	0.02	—1.13
Allahabad	86.6	57.7	75	..	0.14	—1.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.1	50.8	32	..	0	—0.53
Karachi	74.0	66.3	55	..	0.18	—0.67
Ajmer	73.8	52.2	72	..	0.05	—0.80
Jaipore	79.4	50.7	65	..	0.11	—0.77
Kotah	85.6	65.0	51	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	61.4	49.6	82	..	0	—0.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.0	55.9	70	..	0	—0.24
Dwarka	78.8	70.7	54	..	0.19	0.05
Veraval	77.9	64.6	66	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	82.3	53.5	71	..	0	—0.34
Bhavnagar Para	87.4	59.8	71	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.5	62.7	75	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	83.5	61.3	58	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	82.7	55.3	72	..	0	—0.33
Neemuch	81.9	53.3	63	..	0.06	—0.51
Indore	85.1	53.3	61	..	0.68	—0.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.5	61.5	64	..	0.15	—1.36
Saugor	84.6	60.8	52	..	0.09	—1.45
Hoshangabad	87.1	57.6	61	..	0.12	—1.11
Khandwa	90.2	53.9	60	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	92.7	62.2	46	..	1.72	0.27
Amroati	91.8	65.6	49	..	0.45	—0.98
Nagpur	92.7	62.0	61	..	0.16	—1.44
Chanda	93.1	61.6	65	..	0.62	—0.66
Raipur	90.2	64.6	53	..	0.33	—0.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	69.5	81	..	0.09	—0.45
Ratnagiri	82.5	70.1	58	..	0.81	0.14
Mormugao	84.1	71.3	83	..	0.94	—0.23
Karwar	84.0	68.0	95	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.1	55.6	55	..	0.16	—0.61
Ahmednagar	88.3	56.9	53	..	3.40	2.32
Poona	90.4	56.9	75	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	93.2	63.2	47	..	1.27	—0.21
Bijapur	91.0	65.5	47	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	85.7	59.5	61	..	1.79	—0.21
Ahmedabad	88.6	63.4	45	..	1.82	0.77
Nizamabad (Indore)	94.2	62 6	46	..	0.88	0.05
Hyderabad	89.8	63.7	59	..	0.79	—0.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.8	71.1	85	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	86.4	72.5	86	..	13 29	7.02
Cochin	89.0	72.9	77	..	8.84	0.27
Colombo	86.9	65.7	82	..	27.84	0.39
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.3	65.3	94	..	20.73	14.49
Bellary	94.3	66.5	37	..	7.23	5.09
Cuddapah	90.3	66.0	59	..	9.44	4.78
Madras	87.7	65.0	89	..	21.24	1.29
Bangalore	88.0	54.5	65	..	3.60	0.01
Coimbatore	92.3	59.0	54	..	6.76	1.80
Trichinopoly	91.5	63.3	79	..	12.73	4.37
Negapatam	..	..	66.1	92	..	24.23	—4.25

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D 12

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 2nd February 1916 was 30.087 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 1st February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.889	Inches.
Temperature of Air	76.1	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.1	"
Dew point	67.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.747	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.4	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	82.1	"
Minimum do. do	71.7	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	N, NNE, NW, NNW	
Movement of Wind do do.	218	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER Depth. on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth. on Still.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	2	m 10 3	26 6	2	m 4 23	19 2
		11 3a	29 9		4 9a	14 11
Thur.	3	m 10 56	27 6	3	m 5 7	17 11
		11 43a	30 4		4 56a	14 7
Fri.	4	m 11 44	28 2	4	m 5 48	16 10
					5 40a	14 7
Sat.	5	m 0 21	30 6	5	m 6 28	16 1
		0 29a	28 6		6 22a	15 1
Sun.	6	m 0 57	30 3	6	m 7 7	15 6
		1 12a	28 4		7 2a	16 6
Mon.	7	m 1 31	29 7	7	m 7 45	15 10
		1 55a	27 10		7 40a	17 2
Tues.	8	m 2 3	28 7	8	m 8 22	16 3
		2 40a	26 11		8 16a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	2 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m.
"	3 (Thursday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m.
"	4 (Friday)	7h. 12m.	6h 33m.
"	5 (Saturday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
"	6 (Sunday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
"	7 (Monday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
"	8 (Tuesday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916	January 28d. 6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	"	February 3d. 9h.	35-6m. p.m.
Firs Quarter	"	" 11d. 3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	"	" 19d. 7h.	58-6m. a.m.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparations this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

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PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

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Nothing to match it in quality.

Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
D. D. BARIA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C 10

COMMERCIAL.

TARIFFS AFTER THE WAR.

Sir John Pilter, honorary president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris has communicated to "The Times" the following outline of an "after the war" scheme for a Customs union, to prevent re capture by the enemy of the home, colonial, and Allied markets. He proposes a threefold tariff on the following lines:—

(1) AN ALLIED NATION TARIFF.

This would be a maximum tariff, which may not be increased, but which may be reduced even to exemption either voluntarily or as the result of negotiations between any of the Allied nations, but such reductions to be binding only on those nations who so negotiate. The rate of this tariff could be taken as the average of the most-favoured-nation clauses of the present Allied nation tariffs. Such a tariff must necessarily be the result of a conference between the Governments of each of the Allied nations, and it is urgent that such a conference should meet at an early date, for to draw it up must necessarily be a work of time in order to satisfy the special requirements of each of the Allied Governments.

(2) A GENERAL TARIFF.

This would be considerably higher than the Allied nation tariff, and would be applied to all neutral and enemy countries. Reductions may be granted by any of the Allied nations as may seem best to serve their interests—in exchange for similar or other special reductions on their tariff, or other advantages granted by enemy or neutral countries. Reductions to any extent, even to exemption, may be granted to neutral countries; but no reduction allowed to any enemy country which shall reduce this tariff to a rate inferior to 150 per cent. of the Allied tariff, as it is applied at the time. This tariff should effectually prevent the dumping of German and Austrian goods on Allied markets.

(3) A BRITISH EMPIRE TARIFF.

This tariff would be a maximum tariff, i.e., one that shall not necessarily be levied by any portion of the Empire, but one that shall not be exceeded by any portion of the Empire against the produce of any other portion of the Empire. Thus Great Britain and Ireland or any other portion of the Empire could retain free imports from inside the Empire for any class of goods that it might be to their interest to receive free. Most-favoured-nation treatment would be imposed by Allied nations on enemy countries for a period of 50 years. It is, however, noted that this treatment can only be imposed on enemy countries by means of a convention or "scrap of paper," which cannot in the light of recent events be considered as binding on the German nation.

With a view to focusing the opinion of the commercial community in all parts of the Empire, the British Imperial Council of Commerce is covening a conference in London next June.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " Sales of East Indian ..	250
" " Imports	13,000
Mid. Americans	7.74—8
Egyptian F. G. F. ..	unchgd 11.25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar. 11.78+ 1 May 11.99—15
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 11.58+ 8 May 11.81—13

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Feb.-Mar.	6.99	
Feb.	7.56	
Feb.-Mar.	7.51	
Mar.-Apl.	7.50	
Apl.-May	7.47	
May-June	7.44	
June-July	7.41	—1
July-Aug.	7.38	
Aug.-Sept.	7.28	
Sept.-Oct.	7.18	
Oct.-Nov.	7.12	
Nov.-Dec.	7.07	
Dec.-Jan.	7.03	
Jan.-Feb.	6.99	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
Feb.	7.57	..
Feb.-March	7.52	4
March-April	7.51	4
April-May	7.48	4
May-June	7.45	4
June-July	7.42	5
July-Aug.	7.39	5
Aug.-Sept.	7.29	5
Sept.-Oct.	7.19	6
Oct.-Nov.	7.13	6
Nov.-Dec.	7.08	6
Dec.-Jan.	7.04	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.00	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good ..	5.65
" " Fully Good ..	5.80
" " Fine ..	5.95
M. G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.09
" " Fully Good ..	6.23
" " Fine ..	6.38
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good ..	6.15 — 5
" " " Fine ..	6.45
M. G. Broach Good ..	7.30
" Fully Good ..	7.45
" " Fine ..	7.60
M. G. Scinde Good ..	5.65
" " Fully Good ..	5.80
" " Fine ..	5.95

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 1st.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	8,000
Futures at New York March .	11.86+14
Futures at New York May ..	12.06
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.95+15
Previous price	11.80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.56—19
Previous price	11.75
Futures at New Orleans March ..	11.55+11
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.84
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	8⅞
Demand Bills	4.76
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅞

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

	To-day's prices.	Previous prices.
March	11.18	11.15
May	11.37	11.34
July	11.47	11.44

TONE OF MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

Cloths:—There are some cloth offers but buyers are cautious.
Yarns:—Irregular and restricted.

COUNCIL BILLS.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

London, Feb. 1st.

Bills on Madras Rs. 2,19,000 @ ¼ 1/8.
Transfer on Calcutta Rs. 10,00,000 } @ ¼ 5/32
" Bombay " 5,00,000 }
" Madras " 5,00,000 }

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	27—⅛	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of Buyers.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5 3/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
" 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£63,000	
Consols. 2½ %	58⅞	
Rupee Paper 3½%	53½	Unchd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¾	-¼
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	28.06+.8	

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 1st.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£ 89 5/8—⅛
4½ % 1925—1945.. ..	£ 96 7/8—1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Feb. 1st.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs.
Feb. Sellers 68/3
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.
March value 66

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Sellers 69/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Jan.-Feb. Nominal. 70
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Nominal 85/6
Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb. Sellers Market Weak 80/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers 75/6
Linseed Calcutta, Jan.-Feb., value. (Delayed transmission.) 82

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb Hull Value. 14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£116+1
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£94½+2½
Copper Braziers	£130+3
Yellow Metal	14½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£26-10-0+10s
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-11-0+3s. 6d.

(Yellow Metal, Spelter, Tin Plates, Iron Corrugated sheets, Pig Iron: unchanged.)

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-Mar. 19/9
July.-Sept. Nominal 18/3
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi
Feb.-March 19/10½
July-September Nominal 18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Feb.-March 21/9
July September Nominal 20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Feb.-March 21/10½
July-September Nominal. 20/4½
Tone.—Steady.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar. 19/9
July-Sept., nominal. 18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Feb.-Mar. 19/10½
July-Sept. 18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Feb.-Mar. 21/9
July-Sept., nominal. 20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Feb.-Mar. 21/10½
July-Sept., nominal. 20/4½
Tone is Steady.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. Feb.-Mar Paid 3
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe March. 3/1

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy", one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. B18

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The market to-day ruled firm owing to free purchases of Broach in the bazaar by a Marwari speculator and rates advanced to Rs. 4 over morning quotations.

Some business was also put through in March Akolas.

Ready cotton was in better demand.

We quote:—
F. G. Bengal January 214.
Fine Akola January 253/4.
Good Broach April 286.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	283	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	218	..	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	225½	214	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	217	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	231/2	220	..	"
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	266/7	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	266/7	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	251/2	..	..	"
"	254/5	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..		..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatte		..	..	..
H.G. Westerns	..	..	265	A/May '16
M.G. "	..	..	271	"
H.G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	292	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 2nd, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	--	..	..	--	
	--	..	..	--	
Bengals (M.G.)	236	224	216	..	Ready
	..	222	214	..	1/25 March
	..	..	208	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	216	..	..	1/25 March
	..	216	..	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	1/25 March
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	231	219	..	..
	..	231	219	..	..
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	--	267	..	Ready
	..	249	241	..	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	251	243	..	Ready
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	..	253	..	..	1/25 March
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	256	..	..	1/25 May
	..	253	245	..	Ready
	..	255	..	..	1/25 March
Dhamangaum Pedgaum(M.G)	..	257	240	..	Ready
	..	258	..	..	1/25 March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	261	253	..	Ready
	..	260	..	..	1/25 March
Nagpore	..	267	259	..	Ready
Kampti(M.G.)	..	265	..	..	1/25 March
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	267	259	..	Ready
	..	265	..	..	1/25 March
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	296	..	..	1/25 March
	..	294	..	286	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	268	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	263	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	271	April/May
(H.G.)	..	..	..	264	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	295	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Comercial Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaikin Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per of Maximum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st February 1916:—

Cotton	18,100 Bales.
Wheat	8,800 cwts.
Linseed	2,432 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	1,708 "
Ginjellyseed	3,595 "
Poppyseed	257 "
Groundnuts	14,075 "
Castorseed	4,732 "
Rice	6,234 "
Myrabollams	2,043 "
Cottonseed	24,952 "
Mowraseed	214 "
Gram	2,072 "
Joowar	14,607 "
Maize	163 "
Barley	2,483 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Feb. 2nd—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	44	8	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44	8	0	6	9	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangli .	44	0	0	6	8	6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	8	0	6	14	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	6	0	6	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	6	0	7	12	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	14	0	8	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	10	0	8	0	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	42	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40	0	0	..	..	..
Teelseed, Black ...	36	0	0	..	..	..
Popyseed, White ..	7	9	0	8	0	0
Groundnuts ...	36	8	0	..	..	..
Mowraseed ...	3	9	0	3	13	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat April-May ..	6	9	7½			
Linseed May	8	12	9			

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-16d.

Children ask for more when taking Kasagra, because it tastes so good. But this delightful liquid laxative does as do in large ones. D 18

Symptoms of a Weak Bladder

A very common complaint with serious consequences. Thousands suffer in ignorance

It is really remarkable how many people are suffering with bladder trouble, yet do not know it. Numberless children are suffering with weak bladders, and their parents do not know it, thinking all the time that the child is naughty. This is wrong. But there is an even greater number of men and women, both old and young, who are suffering with bladder trouble. They know there is something wrong, but what it is they cannot tell.

Just read these symptoms through, and see if any of them apply to you:—Nasty taste in the mouth, bad complexion, scanty urine, restlessness at night, continual thirst, pains in the groin with a burning sensation inside, inability to retain urine (bed-wetting, stone or gravel in the bladder, too frequent desire to urinate, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, and an irritable temper.

If you have any of these symptoms you should not neglect them, because if you do you will find that instead of curing itself, your bladder trouble will get worse. It has never been known for a case of bladder disease to cure itself. It almost invariably develops. Slight pains may develop into chronic rheumatism and gout. A little darkness under the eyes may develop into dropsical swellings. Cloudy urine may develop into gravel and gravel into stone. Never neglect bladder trouble no matter how slight.

Danger in Delay.

If you are experiencing any bladder or kidney trouble of any kind do not wait until some severe and dangerous urinary or kidney complaint has obtained a foothold, but act in time—take De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and see what they will do for you. Being antiseptic and soothing, the effect on the delicate tissues is most grateful, and as they assist the kidneys in passing the uric acid poison from the system, this prolific source of bodily torture is quickly but surely removed. When the kidneys and bladder are restored, and can pass off this poison themselves, the trouble will, of course, disappear—the dragging pains will leave, the joints cease aching, and the delicate organs will become soothed in their irritated and inflamed parts. Then you really will be surprised how different all the world will seem to you. Instead of drudgery, your household duties will become a pleasure, life will be brighter—you will be brighter and happier, and so will those with whom you come in contact.

Many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, andmost probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills, our readers say they are cured for ever. And yet they are so gentle in action that babies may take them. They will cure you no matter how old you are.

Kidney & Bladder De Witt's Pills

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold everywhere at As. 4 and Rs. 2 per box. But the most economical is the Rs. 3-8 size-strongly advised. Of all storekeepers and chemists, or direct from the Ind-Orient Agency, 4-2, Waterloo St., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Ind-Orient Agency, Madras.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are made and packed entirely by machinery. THEY ARE NEVER TOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS. NONE GENUINE WITHOUT BLUE WAX SEAL ON BOTTLE.

Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	1s. 4 11-16d.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	192½
60 d-s. Yokohama	153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-0
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	69-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 2.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and a fair rise was recorded in several shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares presented considerable activity and a further advance of about Rs. 10 was recorded during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids after touching Rs. 493¾ closed at Rs. 488½.

Fazulbhai closed at Rs. 437½.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,047½, improved to Rs. 1,057½, but before close dropped to Rs. 1,047½.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,327½ but later on declined to Rs. 1,317½.

Central stood steady at Rs. 2,025, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,520 and Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 877½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 227½, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 146½ and Crescent at Rs. 107½.

Indore-Malwas opened at Rs. 245 jumped to Rs. 255 but closed at Rs. 247½.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares kept steady at Rs. 885.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 222.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares improved to Rs. 112; Deferred opened at Rs. 298, improved to Rs. 310 but closed at Rs. 305 (sellers).

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 565.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 26.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 81¼.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95¼.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The Share Market yesterday opened with no buyers of jute shares, which ruled extremely dull and an easier feeling prevailed generally in these securities. Coal shares were in some request and a small business was reported. Small business was likewise transacted in tea shares at fully steady rates. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Adjai 220, 221; Baraboni 11[illegible] Bengal 764; Kuardi 13, 13-4, 13-6; New Berbhoom 45-8; Nodiha 8-8, 8-10, 8-14; Raneegunge 29-12, 30; Teetulmuri 12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 320, 321; Auckland (pref) 105-8, 106-8; Clive (ord) 110-8; Delta (ord) 384, 385; Empire (ord) 23-12. 24, 24-2, 23-8, 23-12; Fort, William (ord) 112; Howrah (ord) 202, 203; Kamarhatty (ord) 325, 326, 324; Northbrook (ord) 20-4 to 20-12 x-d.; Union (ord) 336.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 186; Konafuli 114, 115; Loobah 62; Lohaghur 44-14, 45.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 84, 85; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 45, 46; Howrah Oil 21-12, 21-14; Howrah Jute 5½ per cent (deb) 103; India General (pref) 131; Kamarhatty Jute 5½ per cent. (deb) 104-8; Russa Engineering 135.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 82-8 to 82-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 82-12 to 82-14.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the eighth report of the Board of Directors:—

The net profits for the year including Rs. 24,365-11-5 brought forward amount to Rs. 1,01,313-12-5.

	Rs.	a.	p.
From this sum an *ad interim* dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was paid for the six months ended 30th June 1915	30,000	0	0
And a sum of Rs. 3,000-0-0 was transferred to the credit of Preliminary Expenses	3,000	0	0
The Directors now propose:—			
To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1915 at the rate of 5 per cent per annum free of Income Tax which will amount to	37,500	0	0
To transfer to Contingency Fund	15,000	0	0
To carry forward to next year's account	15,813	12	0
Total Rs	1,01,313	12	5

The Directors trust that the above result of the Bank's working for the year 1915 will be considered satisfactory when compared with the net profit of Rs. 60,338-0-10 in 1914. In spite of the set back received in the year 1913 owing to the failure of Indian Banks and again in 1914 on the outbreak of the Great War your Directors note with satisfaction that your Bank is progressing steadily with the increased confidence of the investing public as can be seen from the following figures:—

	No. of Current Deposit Accounts.	Fixed & Current Deposits.
31st Dec. 1914	1,560	Rs. 30,40,000
31st Dec. 1915	2,001	Rs. 50,30,000

Your Directors deeply mourn the loss of our late Chairman, Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, who was connected with the Bank since its start and took a great interest in the Bank's working. He had rendered continuous and effective assistance to the Bank during the period of the last financial crisis. His connection with us was a great asset to the Bank as it always got the benefit of his ripe experience, sound judgment and matured advice. The Directors beg to suggest to the shareholders to keep in the Bank in some shape a permanent memorial of this staunch leader of political and industrial movements.

The Board has elected Mr. A. J. Bilimoria as Chairman.

We have opened since December an agency at Akola which will work during the cotton season only. The result is so far satisfactory.

Mr. Jamsedji H. Chothia has resigned his seat on the Board.

In accordance with the Articles the Board has nominated Mr. Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam as a Director. You are requested to confirm his appointment.

Of the present Board Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. M. F. Khan retire but are eligible for re-election.

BURMA RUBBER INDUSTRY.

A DEPUTATION TO THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 1.

A deputation consisting of representatives of the Upper and Lower Burma Planters' Association was received yesterday at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor at an informal conference, when views on the present position of the rubber industry were considered. Besides representatives of the Association there were present the Financial Secretary and Commissioner of Settlement and Land Records, Mr. A. Finlay as spokesman of the Lower Burma Planters' Association expressed the view that the Association was in favour of a light land assessment combined with royalty imposed under the Forest Act on the net value of rubber.

His Honour assured the deputation that the local Government would discuss their grievances and deeds in a sympathetic spirit and with an eye to fostering the rubber industry. The Revenue Secretary's proposal was Rs. 4 per acre rent and royalty of 5 per cent., which is not acceptable to the Association, whose idea is to have Rs. 2 per acre rental with 2½ per cent. royalty. After discussion the Lieutenant-Governor referred the whole question for definite proposals to a small sub-committee.

BURMA'S COTTON CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

The summary of the final forecast of the cotton crop in Burma shows the provincial outturn of cleaned cotton at 27,419 bales of 400 lbs. as against the yield of last year of 41,9633 bales.

Zymole Trokeys stop that rattle in your voice. They are pleasant to use if your throat feels husky. Try them and be convinced. Then you will never be without them. B19

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Theatre, Bandman Opera Co., "To-night's The Night," at 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 4.

P. and O. Steamer Mongolia with English Mails due at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood "At Home" to members of Bombay Y. M. C. A., Sir Mangaldas Mansions, Girgaum, 5 to 7 p.m.

Mahaluxmi Races. Tenth Extra Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., "The Spender." 9-30, The Bandman Opera Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C. Commanding.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Orderly N. C. Officers for the week ending February 5th:—

Sergeant E. G. Pearson and Corporal W. P. Nash.

Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession or remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Embarkation Duty.—Embarkation duty to-day Thursday 3rd instant as per circular.

Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Exercise will take place at Santa Cruz from 11th to 21st March 1916.

Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade will inspect the Corps on the morning of Tuesday the 21st March.

(Sd.) A. E. BAIRD 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

15. Range.—The range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Thursday, 3rd instant "F" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Range will be closed after the 3rd instant, until further orders but Officers Commanding Coys. having any men left to complete musketry, should apply to Headquarters for a special day, to be allotted to them.

16. Billets.—"A" "E", "J" Coys. will proceed to billets under Company arrangements on Friday February 4th. No man must travel without tickets, which will be issued by Officers Commanding Coys. The advance party detailed to prepare billets will parade at Headquarters at 8 a.m. Friday February 4th. One day's cooked rations will be carried.

17. Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, will take place on Saturday afternoon, March 25th.

19. Transfer.—No. 6610 Ag. Corpl. D. B. Elijah, is transferred from "M" to "F" Coy. in the rank of Volunteer from this date.

20. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps from 31st January 1916 and posted to "J" Scots Coy:—

No. 8816 Vol. R. H. G. Pirrie.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Capt. Newman Taylor, Commanding,

February, 2.

No. 39.—DUTIES.

Duties for the week commencing 30th January 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

No. 40.—PARADES.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday the 5th inst. at 7 a.m. for 10in. B. L. Battery Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.

No. 3 Company, KIRKEE.

No. 44.—PARADES

Friday 4th inst. at 4-45 p.m. Battery Drill.

Sunday 6th inst. at 8 a.m. Arsenal Section.

No. 4 Company, AHMEDABAD.

No. 45.—PARADES.

Sunday 6th inst. at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday 6th inst. at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday 6th inst. at 11 a.m. Lecture.

No. 49.—WARRANTS.

Nos. 140 and 141 were issued to C.S.M.I., C. D. Lettington to proceed to Ahmedabad on 1st inst. in connection with No. 4 Company and returning on completion of duty.

No. 50.—ENROLMENT.

No. 1578 Gr. Dale W. L. having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 1 Company.

No. 51.—STRENGTH.

The undermentioned are struck off from dates stated.

No. 201 Sapper G. J. Spencer from 29-1-16.

No. 218 Sapper J. C. Goodair from 29-1-16.

No. 52.—LEAVE.

The undermentioned are granted leave out of Bombay from dates stated:—

No. 951 Res. J. Cairns from 3-2-16 to 18-4-16 both days inclusive.

No. 1633 Gnr. E. Harwood from 7-2-16 to 20-2-16 both days inclusive.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT PRINCESS V M GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—Steadfast and True ..... Teike
Overture.—Masaniello ..... Auber
Valse.—Chanson de Mon Coeur ..... Joyce
Selection.—The Yeomen of the Guard ..... Sullivan.
Serenade.—Sizlietta ..... Blon
Melodies from The Marriage Market Jacobi
Whistling Travestie.—The Warblers Perry

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Malta with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st instant.

REPORTED THEFT.

Chaitram Maganlal, manager of the Indian Carpet and Rug Factory, reports the theft of 56 tins of aniline dyes, valued at Rs. 1,048, from the factory at Kamatipura.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. s. s. Caledonia which left Bombay on the 9th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday the 1st instant. All well.

The P. & O. s. s. Maloja which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 1st instant. All well.

PROF. MOULTON'S LECTURE ON ZOROASTRIAN INFLUENCE.

The Rev. Dr. James Hope Moulton of the Manchester University will deliver a lecture on Friday, the 11th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on "Zoroastrian Influence". Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart. will preside.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The quarterly report of the Free Opthalmic Hospital at Poi Pawdi, Parel, for the period ending 31st January, shows that 691 new patients were treated during the quarter, the total number treated being 2,378. The number of operations performed was 64.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.

Dhondu Mahadev, a Hindu, aged 45 years, whilst pulling down a wall in the old premises of Messrs. Rogers and Company on Bellasis Road on Tuesday, lost his balance and fell from a height of ten feet on to some sharp pointed stones. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries shortly after.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Sheikh Farrid, a museum attendant at the Veterinary College.

The deceased was about 50 years old. Since the death of his wife and child, he was not right in his mind. On Tuesday he was found hanging by a piece of cloth tied to a beam in his room, where he lived alone. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

The annual meeting of the American Marathi Mission Church, Bombay, will be held in Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road Byculla, on February 4th at 8-30 p.m.; February 5th at 5 p.m. and at 6 p.m.; February 6th at 9-30 a.m. 4-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. R. A. Adams and others will address the meetings. There will also be Victrola Sacred Music on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY

Two attacks and two deaths from plague occurred in Bombay on Tuesday Umarkhadi reporting an attack and a death, Worli an attack and Maratha Hospital a death. There were 9 attacks and 6 deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 62 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 166 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,659, out of which 40 were found to be plague-stricken.

JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

At the special general meeting of the Jain Association of India held on Monday the Managing Committee for the year consisting of the following members was elected:—

President: Seth Jivanlal Panalal; Vice-President: Seth Kalyanchand Shobhagchand; Secretaries: Seth R. T. Master and Seth Dalsukhbhai Vadilal; Members: Seth Gulabchand Devchand, Seth M. G. Kapadia, Seth Devkaran Mulji, Seth S. M. Mody, Seth Motilal Mulji and Dr. N. K. Mody; Auditors: Seth Vadilal Sankalchand Vora and Seth Leheruchand Chunilal.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

On the occasion of his recent visit to the Central Institute at Parel of this Society his Highness the Maharajah of Mysore was pleased to give a donation of Rs. 500, in addition to Rs. 500 that he gave last month towards the funds of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India. His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore gave a separate donation of Rs. 500 to the Mission. Both their Highnesses have been generously supporting the Depressed Classes Mission at Mysore and are also deeply interested in the work and progress of the All-India Mission.

A MAHOMEDAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, touching the death of Ameerbi, a Mahomedan woman, aged about 36 years residing in a room on the second floor of a house at Stone Bunder. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the last six months, was unable to move about and was tired of life. On Tuesday afternoon she jumped out of a window of her room on to the street below and was removed to the hospital where she succumbed to her injuries shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of October, November and December, 1915:—

Mr. S R Patell Rs 35, Mr Ranchoddas Hansraj Rs 25, Mr Anant Bhikoba Goregaonkar Rs 10, Mr Pranlal P. Makanji Rs 5, Mr Kashinath Dewji Fhuru Rs 5, Mr Ratilal Tribhuvandas Sodha Rs 2.

Sweets and Grain from:—Mrs Rukhmabai Ghoogay, Messrs Dewji Gangadhar, Mulji Nensi, Tokersi Mulji, Currey Road Bazarwallas, Achalji Mawji, The Bombay Metal Merchants' Co., Dhondoo Manji Standard Mill Jobbers, Motibhai Laxmidas, Bhimsi Narsi and Ghogari Moholla Bazarwallas, Karnac Bunder Rice Merchants, Krishna Khuma, Tardeo Bazarwallas, Bhimji Jet, Hansraj Ratansi, DeLisle Road Bazarwallas, Mona Nilji, Sadashiv Laxmon Dongrey, Bhanji Vispal, Chirabazar Bazarwallas, Gram Merchants Thakurdwar Bazarwallas.

Cakes, cigars, oranges and fowls from Messrs. Hormusji Bhikaji Shroff and Co., Asylum Contractors, and Birds and Fireworks from Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dhabolker.

ALLEGED MISCONDUCT OF AN ENGINEER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

To-day before the Special Commission of Enquiry into Engineer Sitaram's case, Captain Van Ranew's evidence was continued.

Mr. Yeoman, Superintending Engineer, who was to assist the court as an expert, was also present.

The evidence which was largely technical related to the charges of misconduct against the engineer. Witness said that during his last seven years sojourn in Jhelum and Chenab, he never saw a vegetable garden of such size as that maintained by Sitaram at Satghara within the canal bungalow compound, nor crops being cultivated within the compound. Some exhibits were put in to show how Sitaram was anxious for fodder for his cattle.

The Punjab Engineering Congress is to be held on the 28th and 29th February immediately after the Volunteer week.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF A LADY'S UMBRELLA.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner dated 29th January:—

"I have the honour to state that Mrs. Mary Hemim has preferred a claim for Rs. 3-8-0 for the loss of her daughter's umbrella at the Victoria and Albert Museum on the 19th September 1915. Visitors to the Museum are required to hand over their umbrellas, etc., to the peon at the Umbrella Rack for which tallies are issued. On the production of the tallies the articles are returned to the respective owners. The lady states that she handed over her umbrella without receiving a tally and did not know that one was necessary. She ought to have been acquainted with the rule which is prominently displayed at the place, but as there is no reason to doubt that she did hand over the umbrella, and as we thus assumed responsibility for its safety, we are responsible for its loss. In the present case the loss appears to have been occasioned partly by neglect on the part of the young lady to take a brass tally for her umbrella when she entered the Museum and partly to the failure on the part of the peon on duty to draw her attention to the omission and to his having allowed the umbrella to lie upon the receiving counter instead of putting it in the rack beneath the counter where it would have been safe. On the day in question there was a considerable number of visitors, and the umbrella may have been stolen from the counter before it was put away, or may have been handed by the peon to the wrong person. The peons on duty were fined a small sum for not issuing a tally. I ordered the Curator to pay the amount from his contingent allowance, but the Chief Accountant considers that the sanction of the Standing Committee is necessary. I have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the payment of the sum of Rs. 3-8-0 under Section 517 (1) (h) of the Municipal Act, the amount being met out of the Commissioner's Discretional Contingent grant."

The committee sanctioned the Commissioner's recommendation.

MARJADIS AND WELL WATER.

The committee then considered a letter regarding wells, from Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia stating that Mr. Nandlal and Mr. Shivdayal are respectively owners of premises on plots No. 13 and No. 12 on the Dady Sett Charity Estate at Walkeshwar Road; that notices were served by the Municipality on their clients calling upon them to fill in the wells sunk by them on their respective premises as they were sunk without the previous permission of the Municipal Commissioner; that in reply to the notices they informed the Commissioner on behalf of their clients that the wells were sunk under a mistaken impression that no permission was necessary and requested him to cancel the notices and to permit their clients to retain and use the wells for religious purposes on condition, if so desired, of their clients affixing trapdoors for drawing out water from the wells for all domestic and religious purposes and also of affixing hand-pumps and introducing Khajura Fish in the well and of complying with any other requisition of the Commissioner; that the Special Malaria Officer replied stating that the requisitions in the notices must be complied with and that further action was being taken by his Department; that they, thereupon, informed the Malaria Officer and the Commissioner that their clients had complied with the notices as the wells had been entirely closed up with concrete cement and a covering of Shahabad stones, which may be verified by personal inspection of the premises, and requested them to stay all further action in the matter; that proceedings were, however, taken against their client Mr. Nandlal and he was fined Rs. 20 by the Second Presidency Magistrate for not having filled in his well. They said that their clients and the members of their families are all Marjadi Marwadis and that according to the precepts and tenets of their religion they do not and cannot use any water except well water for drinking and other domestic purposes, as also for the purpose of worshipping their deity, for which a portion of their residence is set apart as a Mandir; that they own premises at Kalbadevi Road where they have lived for years and have sunk wells without Municipal permission and used the water thereof for the aforesaid purposes; that if their clients had known or had any idea that under the law, as since amended, the previous permission of the Commissioner was necessary for the sinking of wells, they would have most assuredly applied for and obtained the permission before sinking them; that under the advice of their family doctor their clients built new residences at Chowpatty and that as they could not use any but well water for their religious and domestic purposes, they had to sink the wells, but that as the water of the wells is not available to them they have been obliged to go back to their Kalbadevi premises and that the costly residences built by them have consequently become practically useless to them. They also stated further that their clients were willing to give an undertaking not to use the wells any time hereafter without the previous permission of the Standing Committee, and requested that no further action might be taken against them in the matter as the wells had been already hermetically closed up and that there was no chance of any danger arising therefrom.

THE COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

The Municipal Commissioner had written "that as the wells in question were sunk without permission, action was taken against the owners to have them filled in. While admitting that they had in fact sunk the wells without permission, the owners say that as they are Marjadi Hindus they cannot use any other but well water and request permission to put trapdoors. New wells in residential quarters should not be allowed, firstly, because, apart from their breeding larvæ of mosquitoes, the water in such wells is very rarely of a really potable character, and in the very unusual instances in which it may not be so at the outset, it is liable to contamination at any time. Secondly, if mosquitoes breed, which they are practically certain to do, they are a source of danger not merely to inhabitants of the houses by which the wells are situated, but to neighbouring residents. Thus a neighbourhood which is free from malarial mosquitoes may become infected. When, as in the present case, people move into a fresh locality, they should know the conditions to which they must conform. If they had asked for permission to sink wells it would not have been granted, and they can scarcely be put into a better position, because they did not ask permission. The wells are at present hermetically covered with stone slabs, and I think that they can only be allowed to be used by means of a pump, which they can put in themselves with any precautions they like. The water will thus remain well water, and should be usable by them."

It was resolved to reply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

BOOKS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words in connection with the side-issue that cropped up at the last discussion of the University Senate meeting, I refer to the sanction of Government for books to be used in secondary schools and for the matter of that in primary schools. I regret to have to say that there is little fair play in this matter. Any book by an Englishman finds ready sanction and even in this respect a free monopoly has been granted to Government Professors and Principals. Mr. Wren is the author or editor of nearly twenty books and Mr. Fraser of as many, and all these are or must be, used in Government and aided schools, and because of this monopoly no other writer ventures to come into the field, not that all these books written by Government Professors are suitable. Take for instance, the science text-books. The science inspector himself considers them too difficult for schools, and a science teacher with science as his special subject finds it too difficult to understand even the books sanctioned for the lowest standards, and a mild protest from him has already appeared in "Indian Education," which is a semi-Government organ. Take another instance, of Anderson and Marsden's History of the British Empire. I know as a matter of fact that this book is considered to be most unsatisfactory by each and every schoolmaster, and yet it has to be used. It is too condensed to be intelligently understood by the students and both the Indian and English Histories being combined into one, the students find it to be a most uninteresting book. This book itself costs Re. 1-12, but Mr. Wren's book as to how to teach this History costs Rs. 2, and every teacher must buy it. It is because of this monopoly that other writers do not venture to come into the field, for if their books are not sanctioned all the money will go to waste, for manuscripts are not admissible. Then again why should the Director of Public Instruction issue a circular insisting upon the use of this or that book. Very lately, though it is the close of the year and though the boys have already provided themselves with other books on the subject, a circular has been issued by the various Educational Inspectors that Marsden's Lessons in Geography should be used in schools *at once*. The case of books for the primary schools is still worse. A book has to be submitted first to the Vice-Principal of the Training College, who generally takes a year to complete his scrutiny. If he is pleased to approve of the book, he forwards it to the Committee, who take another year to express their opinion. The result is that even a book of 20 pages, which is sometimes too useful to be ill-spared by the schools, has to wait for a couple of years before its fate is known. There are numerous other vagaries in the matter of selection of books, too numerous to be mentioned in the brief space of your columns. The solution of the whole lies in a nut-shell. The schools should be allowed to choose the books they like best. If the inspecting officer at the time of the inspection of the school discovers anything objectionable in the books used he should bring the same to the notice of the managers of the school, and order its discontinuance. This arrangement would meet with the approval of all the managers of schools, at the same time it would considerably reduce the work in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, which is already too much.—Yours, etc.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

At the share market the market for jute mill shares opened dull and uninteresting with no strength in position and very few buyers. Lower prices ruled and the market closed weaker. Coal shares did not figure at all prominently in the list of transactions but the prices were on the whole well maintained. The shares obtained but little support. The following sales took place.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 314, 315, Auckland (ord) 136, Barnagore (ord) 84-8, 83/8, Clive (ord) 109, 106/8, Clive (prefs) 104/8, Empire (ord) 23/4, 23/8, Gourepore (ord) 355, 357, Kamarhatty (ord) 317, 317/8, 318, 320, Northbrook (ord) 20, 20/4, Reliance (prefs) 110.

Tea:—Bishnath 28/12, Seajuli 25.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank (ord) 391, Fort Wiliam Flour 19/4, 19/6, Kamarhatty jute 5½ per cent. debentures 104/8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 82/8 to 83 and small lots were done at Rs. 82/14 to 83/2.

A few cases of plague are reported to have occurred in Samastipur.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS."

A NOTABLE SUCCESS.

Mr. Charles Howitt made a great success, at the Royal Opera House last night, of the part of Horace Parker in "A Message from Mars" and showed that the Charles Howtrey style of dry humour suits him very well. He opens as a selfish man who is careless of the happiness of his fiancée and the misfortunes of others and slowly becomes transformed into a sympathetic one. The second scene, outside Mrs. Clarence's house in Maida Vale saw him at his very best, and he handled the slightly melodramatic finale in quite as capable a way as the cynical beginning.

Mr. Jack Elagert was the Messenger. His commanding voice was admirably suited to the peculiar position of mender of a man's ways.

All the other roles were subservient to these, but they were well taken. Miss Lilian Stanbridge was good as Miss Parker, and the small amount of work asked of Miss Gertrude Godart as a flower girl was also cleverly accomplished. Miss Beryl Barraclough was "Little Minnie" and Miss Doris Phillips was Minnie Templar.

More than the usual stock company stage effects are needed in this play and it must be further placed to the credit of Mr. Jack Elagert, the stage manager, that all was done so well. We must certainly see "A Message from Mars" again during the season. It is doubtful whether the Howitt-Phillips Company will accomplish anything finer.

To-night they will be seen in quite a different style of play: the well-known farce "What the Butler Saw." It should be well patronised for the production was a great success in Calcutta. There will be a matinee on Saturday at 4-30, the play chosen being Hall Caine's "Prodigal Son."

INDIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

SUPPLY OF RELIGIOUS LITERATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

A Press communiqué says:—

Information has recently been received of the arrangements made by the Committee of the Indian Soldiers' Fund in London under the presidency of Sir John Hewett, late Lieut.-Governor of the United Provinces, to provide our Indian soldiers in the field with suitable religious literature. That such satisfactory results have been attained is largely due to the thoughtful sympathy and open-handed generosity of several distinguished members of the Indian community, to whom a debt of deep gratitude is due.

Amongst the gifts made in this connection we find that Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and other generous donors have presented no less than 900 copies of the Quran and 1,400 Mahomedan tracts for distribution. In the same spirit of kindly thoughtfulness, the Sikh friends in the Punjab sent 300 handsome copies of the 'Granth Sahib,' besides 1,100 copies of the 'Panj Granthi,' 168 'Guru Updesh,' 200 'Sachcha Sauda,' 1,200 'Nit Nom,' 10 'Janam Sakhi,' and 500 'Japji Saheb.' For the Hindus, Her Highness the Maharani of Bhownagar sent 345 copies of the 'Bhagwat Gita' and 3,350 rosaries.

The above munificent gifts have been duly despatched to the various hospitals, convalescent depots, advanced base depots, clearing hospitals, field ambulances, and so on. In the packing of the holy books the most scrupulous care and reverence was observed. The Secretary of the All Moslim League in London and the Moulvi of the Mosque at Woking superintended the packing and despatch of the Qurans, whilst the Sikh scriptures were dealt with by Sirdar Sampuran Singh, Secretary of the Sikh Dharmsala in London.

In the matter of Sikh religious symbols, the Committee of the Indian Soldiers Fund arranged for the manufacture at Sheffield, under the direction and personal supervision of Sirdar Basheshar Singh, son of the Prime Minister of Patiala, of 3,000 sets of the 'Kara' (bracelet), the 'Kirpan' and the 'Kharda' (dagger), and these have been despatched, as required, to various hospitals institutions and depots, and to some extent to the front, and a further supply is now in hand. No fewer than 4,000 'Kachhehras' (drawers) have been made and sent to the Indian Expeditionary Force in France and to the troops operating in the Dardanelles, and several thousand 'Kanghas' (combs) have also been distributed. Finally, a supply of 'Jancos' (Brahmanical threads) has been ordered.

The grateful feelings of the recipients of the above mentioned gifts can well be imagined, and in like degree will the several communities in India rejoice in the knowledge that the spiritual needs of their co-religionists, who are experiencing the trials and hardships inseparable from war, have, far from being lost sight of, been amply and judiciously provided for.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the grant of a pension of Rs. 15 per mensem for life to Phulwanti Kuar, mother of late head constable Ram Rhajan Singh who was killed in what is known as the Mussalmanpara bomb outrage on the night of the 25th November, 1914. The pension is sanctioned with effect from the 26th November, 1914.

MADRAS ANIMAL SHOW.

LORD PENTLAND ON KINDLY TREATMENT.

His Excellency Lord Pentland who presided and distributed the prizes at the annual Animal Show of the Madras Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held on Saturday last at Madras, made the following remarks at the close of the function:—

It is unnecessary for me to say anything to them in recommendation of the Society and its work, but there may be others here who have no definite knowledge of that work, and have been attracted here by a feeling of general sympathy and kindly curiosity, or by a personal love of animals. I do not propose to detain them by an examination of the work and progress of the Society, for information as to which I would heartily recommend them to secure a copy of the Annual Report. But I may be permitted to say that to-day's Show specially represents one of the most important, and we hope most permanent branches of its work. The ill-treatment of dumb animals proceeds in some cases from sheer callousness and brutality, and the general sense of the community is, I know, with the Society in its efforts to check and suppress the manifestation of such instincts by watchfulness and, where necessary, by punitive measures. But it also largely springs from ignorance and indifference, and these can only be eradicated by education. Much is due to inadequate knowledge of veterinary science and difficulty in obtaining skilled advice, and the Society and its branches are, as far as their financial resources permit, supplementing the efforts of the Government to supply this want. The advance which has been made in this respect in recent years will, we hope, steadily continue.

Apart from this material work, much can be done to change the mental outlook with which many regard the inferior creation. Many, it is true, are gifted with a natural and spontaneous sympathy and affection for animals, but in others that sympathy is dormant, or, in the case of those to whom the animals in their charge primarily represent only so much capital or stock, is dulled by economic considerations. How, then, can we revive or foster that feeling of personal sympathy and interest which has been a source of the purest pleasure to thousands of animal lovers in all countries? The spirit of pride and emulation to which such Shows as this must appeal may seem an unsafe foundation, but after a closer examination I think you will find that it is not so. Men may start by merely taking a pride in the appearance of the animals in their possession, but the growing intimacy to which this leads will reveal in them so many engaging traits and so much to interest and delight that this world becomes richer by new sympathies and deeper understanding. I may be wrong, but if they did not believe with me that once the feeling of personal interest has been aroused, the intelligence and capacity for affection which our dumb friends possess will make in most cases an irresistible appeal to the sympathies and kindly instincts of mankind.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

A regrettable incident occurred in connection with the match between Mr. Mitchies' Benox (Mr. Hunter up) and Mr. Hare's Bunny (Dr. Gilford up) at the Barrackpore races yesterday. The former starting favourite (4 to 6) lost to the latter by a neck. Some big punters not satisfied with Benox running, intimidated (intimated?) the Local Stewards who declared the match void, all bets off and the race to be re-run. Benox again started favourite, bolted, ran round the course a distance of two miles, and was eventually beaten by 50 lengths.

BARODA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 1.

Following are the results of the games played this evening in Men's Doubles in the All-India Tennis Tournament:—

Jagatmohan Lal and Sleem beat Majors Gaekwar and Shinde 6—1, 6—1.

Kasava and Naidu beat Gunjeker and Shiveswarker 6—1, 6—3.

Chief of Manavdar and Ranga Rao beat H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar and Major Hakim 6—1, 6—2.

England and Naoroji beat Vyas and Vyas 6—3, 6—1.

Kahse Saheb of Dewas and Mehta beat Modi and Vishram 6—3, 6—4.

Shelke and Jeejeebhoy beat Pota and Parekh 6—2, 6—2.

Gupta and Naoroji beat Fyzee and Other 7—5 6—3.

Jadhav and Dinanath beat Nulkar and Sonalkar 6—4, 6—2.

At the close of the game H. H. Begum Sahiba of Janjira was "At Home" to the competitors.

CONDER TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of yesterday's games:—

V. V. Bhadkamker and R. A. Wagle (holders) defeated T. M. Rungachari and Y. B. Wassooden, 6—0, 6—4.

J. K. Shaw and A. Fido, defeated J. B. Albuguerque and A. Sequiera, 6—1, 6—3.

The following games are down for decision this evening:—

P. M. Kambata and Eruch Pundole v. Briscoe and E. Harwood.

H. Belvedi and D. D. Umrigar v. D. S. Mandyan and M. L. N. Shastry.

Replay: R. D. Karve and K. R. Gunjikar, v. Bhagwanji Murarji and D. A. Shete.

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.), should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing M.S. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their M.S. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 3, 1916.

PACIFIST PERILS.

President Wilson's latest utterances betray a singularly perplexing avatar. With the motives, political or electioneering, which impel the Chief Magistrate of the Western Republic to his present mood, one is not concerned. There are many things at present hidden from the vulgar, public gaze. But it must be confessed there is one striking observation of President Wilson's, and that is, that in which he pleads for preparedness against possible dangers to the peace and liberties of the United States. In short, President Wilson says: "If you want to preserve national honour, you must support a programme of national preparedness,"—national preparedness implying a vastly extended programme of military and naval preparedness. That is a singularly instructive commentary on the pacifist idea of killing war by kindness, by mendacious avowals of everlasting friendship, by binding together (for better or for worse) nations by signatures on scraps of paper, and by an ineffectual appeal to a non-existent international tribunal at The Hague, when the crisis comes. President Wilson takes rank before King Constantine as the greatest weakling on the stage of international affairs. It is a significant fact that even President Wilson, the Weakling, has been compelled as much by the logic of the international situation as by the self-respect which the great position he occupies demands, to subscribe to the doctrine of national preparedness, as essential to the assertion of national liberty and the preservation of national honour. It is one of the ironies of international fate that Theodore Roosevelt is not at the White House, in this the most appalling crisis of modern times, instead of a professor whom electioneering accidents have placed in a position to the responsibilities of which he is manifestly unequal. President Wilson, like Charles II. in dying, has taken an unconscionably long time in turning turtle. But be it said to his credit, that he has turned turtle as completely as it is possible for a statesman-turtle to do. Let us recall, for a moment, by way of illustrating our remarks, the great Declaration of George Washington, made in 1793:—

"There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation for weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

From George Washington to Woodrow Wilson the world has traversed a vast amount of time and passed through a vast amount of travail. The doctrine of national preparedness propounded by George Washington, and, later in the day, perhaps,—but better late than never,—by Woodrow Wilson, embodies the final protest of humanity against the ignoble doctrine of unreasoning pacifism. There are shallow thinkers, not alone in the press but in the councils of the Allies, who cherish the fond delusion that the Great War will end militarism for ever. The point to bear in mind is that Prussian militarism is quite a different thing from militarism, properly so-called. Prussian militarism was essentially a means and an instrument of "wars of policy," that is to say, of wars of aggression against peaceful friendly neighbours, of wars of annexation and aggrandisement. That is not the militarism any one cares or pleads for,—it is a thing accursed. The pacifist idea that the Great War is going to put an end to militarism is the idlest delusion. The British Empire and the Allies now know (very much to their cost) what unpreparedness, in a military sense, means. At any rate, as far as we are concerned, England can show a clean and an unbroken record of preparedness, as the mistress of the seas, in spite of the politicians and the pacifists, in spite of newspaper agitations against the "panic mongers" and the "armament traders." It is not germane to the point to pry curiously into the point as to how far the "pacifist" movement was engineered by Teuton cunning (and funds). But the fact remains that pacifism is a hopeless and fragile reed to lean upon. Pacifism would have starved the British Navy, which has saved civilisation. The heroic stand Mr. McKenna, and after him, Mr. Winston Churchill, have made,—supported by the masterful Lord Fischer,—in regard to naval preparedness, saved the Empire, and saved the Allies, as far as the Navy was concerned. Had the counsels of the ever-to-be-lamented "Bobs Bahadur" been heeded, England would have put into the arena a force which even the All-Mighty-Hun would not have dared to style "contemptible." Lord Roberts' warnings were not heeded, but the British Navy saved the situation. What are the hopes of the pacifists, to-day? Prussian militarism, aggressive, ruthless and brutal, will be, as it ought to be, stayed. But there is a militarism, honest, clean and above board, the militarism which represents a nation's manhood, an Empire's right to defend its right,—to defend the faith we have in the Empire's faith in the Empire. Let us not falter with that faith; else, we should be paltroons in the fight in this the greatest fight for national patriotism, and for the preservation of small nationalities.

DHARWAR'S USEFUL EXAMPLE.

The Dharwar District Sanitary Association is the first of the few institutions started in the moffusil on the lines of the Bombay Sanitary Association. It was started in 1912, mainly through the efforts of the then Collector of the district, Mr. Maconochie, and it is instructive to recall the manner in which the Association came into being as an example to be followed by the residents of other districts in the Presidency. The idea of founding such an Association was explained to the people in a public meeting, largely attended by all classes of people. The idea was readily accepted and a Committee of 15 members consisting of officials and non-officials,—and the active and harmonious co-operation of official and non-officials is a distinguishing feature of the work of this Association,—was formed to carry out the object of the Association. The object which the Association has kept in view is to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people, by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and by arranging homely talks or simple practical lectures in villages. Arrangements have been made to issue a quarterly magazine in Kanarese, (the language of the district) containing short notes on various diseases and on hygiene and on matters suitable to village life written by medical experts. Copies of this magazine are distributed among members and are also sent to all the rural schools where the school masters read and explain the contents of the magazine to school children and illiterate villagers, who generally pass their evenings in schools, chavdis and temples. Besides, to arouse and maintain local interest, the whole district is divided into small groups each, consisting of a few villages, situated within a radius of five or six miles, and an honorary local secretary is appointed for each group, who visits villages in his charge as often as possible, or at least twice a month, and explains the objects and generally carries out the work of the Association. Again, to ascertain the sanitary needs of the villages and to devise practical means to meet them, each village forms a branch of its own, consisting of not less than five members, with the Patel as the chairman, and the committee works in consultation with the local secretary of the group in which the village is included. The success and popularity of the Association may be gauged from the fact that, as mentioned in the annual Report for 1914-15 just issued, the number of ordinary members has risen to 5,687 from 5,236 in the previous year. The most important effect, at which the Association rightly aims, is the educating of the people by creating in them a liking for sanitation and an anxiety to see the Association grow more and more useful. This is clear, as the Report proudly says, from the fact:—

"that we have received a number of useful suggestions (which are enumerated at the end of the Report) from the intelligent portion of the public. The springing up of Sanitary Committees here and there, the large attendance at the meetings and lectures held on behalf of the Association, —all these are, indeed, signs which indicate that the public mind has been turned towards sanitation."

The secret of the success of the Association is due to the wholehearted co-operation of official and non-official workers and the growing popularity and usefulness of the Association are a standing example of the far-reaching and beneficial efforts of such co-operation.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

"The Times" seems anxious to do its best to make Lord Chelmsford look ridiculous. To that journal we owe the advertising, as a recommendation for the Viceroyship of India, of his work as a London County Councillor. Now we are carried a step further. It appears that Mr. Jackson, the Chairman of the Council, paid a high tribute to Lord Chelmsford for his characteristic energy in the work of Education. "He got a complete grip of the issues" and became "the member to whom we all deferred on any evening school matter." We really think "The Times" had better leave Lord Chelmsford alone. To advance achievements of this sort as reasons for supposing a man will be a good viceroy is more than childish; it is offensive to the people over whom he is to rule. There are hundreds of men who make good County Councillors, who throw themselves into the work of municipal committees with characteristic energy and become authorities on questions about evening schools. But that does not fit them to enter the sphere of the greater statesmanship, though some of them may be statesmen. Our complaint regarding the appointment of Lord Chelmsford, of course, has nothing to do with his personality, though that necessarily has to be dragged in. The complaint is not in the particular, it is in the abstract. However, we have no wish to pursue the matter. We have made our protest and it remains; nothing can alter the reasons which justified it. But since the appointment has been made we are as willing as anyone to receive Lord Chelmsford with an open mind and to give him the credit of all the qualities he is said now to possess. We have been greatly relieved by the inspired statements that have appeared in certain quarters regarding his possession of democratic sympathies, his enthusiasm for local self-government, and his belief in economical development, though we cannot help regretting that one was not allowed to know all about this beforehand. There ought to be some explanation of a surprise appointment. But if Lord Chelmsford fulfils all the hopes that have been expressed on his behalf, and we trust for the sake of India and the Empire at large he will do so, he will not be an unworthy successor to Lord Hardinge. But it is necessary that he should be as sound in his views on, and interest in, the bigger issues, as in the lesser, as to which he has been given so excellent a character. Local self-government and economic development are of the highest importance, but enthusiasm in these matters will not divert the attention of the country from the wider problem that is awaiting a solution.

Notes of the Day.

A Gwalior Discovery.

According to the latest Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western Circle just issued, a most interesting discovery has been made in the Gwalior territory during the year with which the Report deals, in the identification of the ancient Padmavati with Pawaya, also called Pol Pawaya or Padam Pawaya, a small village nearly 15 miles south-west of the Darba Station on the Midland Section of the G. I. P. Railway. Padmavati is mentioned by the *Vishnu-Purana* along with Kantipuri and Mathura, as one of the seats of Naga power and the scene of the play *Malathi-Madhava* by the celebrated Sanskrit poet Bhavalenti is also laid in this place. "From the clue to its geographical position afforded by him in two places in the drama, says Mr. Bhandarkar, "Padmavati appears to have stood at the junction of the Sindhu and Sara, that another river Lavana flowed close by, and that a fourth called Mahumati joined the Sindhu not far off." The rivers have been correctly identified by Sir A. Cunningham, and the only place which satisfactorily answers to these geographical particulars is Pawaya which stands in the apex between the two converging rivers Sindhu and Parbati.

Other Discoveries.

The archaeological remains too point to the great antiquity of the locality. "Numerous coins of Naga princes" writes Mr. Bhandarkar, "are brought to light during the rains. Amongst the sculptures which are still on the surface of the ground, the palm leaf capital and an image 5 feet high are particularly noteworthy and are doubtless indications of an early age. The first, which strongly reminds one of an almost exactly similar capital now lying in the Besh Museum, must, like it, be assigned to the pre-Gupta period. The image has an inscription incised on the pedestal in characters of the first or second century A.D. It is dated in the fourth year of a king called *Svami Sivanamdi*, and records the installation of the image of Manibhadra by a *goshthi* or committee, the names of whose members, are specified." All things considered, Mr. Bhandarkar concludes, the identification of the classical Padmavati may now be taken as established beyond all possibility of doubt.

Sir P. Pattani's Gift to the Victoria Memorial.

Lord Curzon, remarks "The Statesman," is the only Viceroy of India of whom there are two statues in Calcutta. The first of these is, of course, the dignified statue by Thornycroft which stands on the maidan facing the Outram Road. The second has just been set up in the grounds of Belvedere, and will be unveiled by the Governor in a few days' time. It has been given to the Victoria Memorial, Calcutta, by Sir Prabha Sankar Pattani, K.C.I.E., who is bearing the entire cost of the work. The sculptor is Mr. F. W. Pomeroy, of London, and the statue, which is in white marble, presents Lord Curzon in the full robes of office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Round the pedestal are three interesting panels commemorating the success attendant upon Lord Curzon's frontier policy and the attention he devoted to commerce, railways and antiquarian research. The statue will remain at Belvedere until the Victoria Memorial is completed, when it will be placed in the Memorial grounds.

"The Black Hole."

A propos of the Black Hole of Calcutta controversy, Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Professor of Modern Indian History in the Allahabad University, writes to "The Pioneer" asserting that, quite apart from Holwell's story, there is ample historical evidence to justify the belief that the tragedy really took place. He says:—

That Holwell was a clever rascal was known even in his own day: that he grossly exaggerated the duration of the "siege" of Calcutta in order to secure credit for himself, is now well recognised; but that he "invented" the Black Hole episode can be believed only by those who have little acquaintance with the principal sources for the history of the time. Holwell's statements are malicious and distorted: but as to the main facts of the case there can be no dispute. That over one hundred Europeans were imprisoned for the night in a confined space, and that only about a score came forth alive are facts which are as well authenticated as any in history. Holwell was no Louis de Rougemont, to go through incredible adventures in the absence of eye-witnesses. His personal narrative is only one, and that probably the least reliable, of the sources which have contributed to the accepted account. Authentic soberly-worded versions are found among the archives of the French and Dutch Companies, at Paris and The Hague respectively, which are perfectly independent of Holwell. In the papers of Warren Hastings and of the first Lord Clive,—respectively in the British Museum and in the keeping of the Earl of Powis,—there are further independent accounts by men who dislike Holwell and knew him to be a rogue. Finally some of the best contemporary Indian sources such as Ghulam Ali Khan in his "Muzaffar Nama," (A. H. 1184) give us the plainest hints that there was a grim tragedy in connection with the confinement of the captives.

Mr. Balfour Browne's Reminiscences.

Some striking amenities of the Parliamentary Bar are revealed in the reminiscences of Mr. J. H. Balfour Browne, K.C., who is retiring after forty year's practice at that Bar. During his early days, says Mr. Balfour Browne,

George Parker Bidder, the son of the engineer who in his youth had been known as the "Calculating boy," was in active practice at that time. He inherited some of his father's curious faculties and arithmetical talents, and although a man of ability he was not a conciliatory advocate. There is a story told of him in Mr. Alderson Foote's book which is no doubt true. In an arbitration Mr. Bidder was opposed to a counsel who had a useful but strident voice, and Bidder, being irritated said he had an application to make to the Umpire, which was that his opponent should be asked to modulate his very disagreeable voice. The opponent however, said that he also had an application to make, and his application was that Mr. Bidder, who had a disagreeable face, according to him, should be directed to turn his back to the Court and the witness he was examining. There is no record of how these cross-applications were dealt with by the tribunal.

An Unwelcome Correction.

The story about Bidder, Mr. Balfour Browne continues, may have given the impression that the amenities between the leaders of the profession were not strictly observed. Edward Pember, K.C., a man of great accomplishments, who wrote much poetry and printed it for private and admired circulation, was perhaps naturally a little vain of his talents; and, therefore, a little restive when he was put right or contradicted. Upon one occasion when he was speaking in a Lords' Committee some indiscreet client behind him interrupted him to set some inaccuracy right. This was too much! He turned upon his client as if he would have rent him, and his annoyance even went the length of some not complimentary expressions. The Chairman, with a view to throwing oil upon the troubled waters, said, "Go on, Mr. Pember." But his interposition was not quite successful. "I can't go on, my Lord," said Mr. Pember. "I hate being corrected from behind." "It reminds him of his youth," said one of the counsel who was engaged on the other side.

Official and Personal.

Lord and Lady Willingdon left Grant Road station by a special train for Kathiawar last night. Their Excellencies' party includes Lady Helen Brassey, Miss Brand, Mr. L. Robertson, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain C. M. Rigby, Surgeon and Captain the Hon. I. Freeman-Thomas and Captain A. K. MacEwan, A.-D.-C.'s.

His Excellency the Governor intends, at the Reception to be held at Rajkot on the 7th February, to present the badge of the Imperial Service Order to Rao Banadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe and the sanads and badges of their titles to Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Girdharlal Trivedi, Rao Bahadur Nathabhai Avichaldas Desai, Khan Sahib Ghulam Rasulkhan Ghulam Ghauskhan and Rao Sahib Ganeshji Jethabhai Dubal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab was to leave Lahore by the Calcutta mail on Wednesday for Benares to attend the foundation-stone laying of the Hindu University on Friday. His Honour will spend Friday night as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces at Lucknow and return to Lahore on Sunday morning.

It is understood that Sirdar Shriniwas Coopooswamy Moodliar is offering himself for election to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Sirdars in the Deccan. Sirdar Moodliar has been connected with the Poona municipality for many years past and is at present its Vice-President.

Death occurred yesterday at his capital (Junga) of his Highness Raja Bijey Singh Bahadur of Keonthal State.

BUDDHA'S BONES.

RELICS DISCOVERED AT TAXILLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The Archaeological Department have discovered amongst the ruins of the ancient city of Taxilla near Rawalpindi remains, which are creditably believed to be the bones of Buddha as shown by an inscription found along with them. Other Buddhistic remains have also been found.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The hon. secretary of the Hindu University foundation stone laying committee wires that admission tickets not already posted have been detained at Benares for delivery. Visitors may apply for them at the enquiry office, Central Hindu College grounds.

The Bhavnagar Sanitary Association the other day convened a general meeting of the prominent ladies of the town to place before them the aims of the Association. Her Highness Maharani Shri Nandkunverba presided. Her Highness said that every house was a small state and it was the province of women to keep it neat and clean and healthy.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF ZEPPELIN RAID.

BOMBING OF SALONIKA.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN WEST.

THE APPAM REACHES AMERICA

Four persons were killed and sixty-seven injured in Monday's raid. The Zeppelins apparently attempted an extensive raid but were hampered by a thick mist. They dropped bombs on several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. The total dropped was 220 but except in one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable.

A Zeppelin dropped 16 bombs on the town and harbour of Salonika, killing three Greek, one French, and two British soldiers and four Greek civilians and wounding 20 Greeks.

A great Bulgarian concentration at Dibrai is reported.

It is said that the entire attention of the Turks is concentrated on the Caucasus and Mesopotamia fronts, the condition of which is considered alarming.

The West African mail steamer Appam, which was missing, has reached America. She was captured by a German vessel off the Canaries. Beside the original passengers the Appam carried 138 taken from other vessels.

The coastline of the Cameroons is now clear of the enemy. Over 700 Germans are now on the Spanish frontier while many deserters are surrendering to the British and the French.

A sharp artillery duel is reported from Artois. The Germans attempted to attack north-east of Arras but were immediately stopped.

There was mutual artillery activity on the British Front.

Russian scouts have blown up the Baronovitchi-Vilna railway which the Germans recently repaired.

SEVERAL TOWNS ATTACKED BY RAIDERS.

54 KILLED: 67 INJURED.

ZEPPELIN RAID.

SEVERAL TOWNS BOMBED.

54 KILLED : 67 INJURED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Press Bureau says that the Zeppelins last night apparently attempted an extensive raid but were hampered by a thick mist.

After crossing the coast, they steered various courses dropping bombs on several towns and rural districts in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Some damage was done to property.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is officially announced that 54 persons were killed and 67 injured in last night's air raid.

An official statement says that the air attacks covered a larger area than on any previous occasion. Bombs were also dropped on Norfolk and Suffolk.

It is estimated that the total dropped was 220 but except in one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable.

In no place was military damage caused.

No further casualties have been reported.

REPRISAL FOR FREIBURG.

BERLIN'S EXCUSE FOR BOMBING PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Berlin wireless service says:—"We have bombed Paris with satisfactory results, as a reprisal for the attack on Freiburg."

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS

COASTLINE CLEARED OF THE ENEMY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

General Dobell telegraphs that the coastline of the Cameroons is clear of the enemy. Over 700 Germans are now on the Spanish frontier while many deserters are surrendering to the British and the French.

EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY ACTIVITIES DIMINISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

General Smith-Dorrien reports that the branch line from Voi on the Uganda Railway has reached Serendeti, which was occupied by the British on January 24th.

The occupation of Londigo and Serendeti has diminished enemy activities.

UNSCRUPULOUS GERMAN METHODS.

UNTRUE REPORTS OF PEACE OVERTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Foreign Office says that Dr. Bethmann Hollweg has stated that Great Britain is compelling her Allies to refrain from entering any peace movement.

This statement, which the Allies know to be untrue, is made for the purpose of injuring Britain in the eyes of neutrals, while to the Allies we hear that insidious and untrue reports have been circulated from German sources that Britain intends to abandon them and has even made peace overtures to Germany which have been refused.

This is a good example of how unscrupulous German methods are.

MEETING OF PATRIOTIC FUND

FINE SPEECH BY PRINCE OF WALES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Prince of Wales made a fine speech at a meeting of the Patriotic Fund. He declared that the greatest war in the world, the supreme struggle in which the Empire is engaged, has aroused a wonderful spirit and enthusiasm in the British people.

The Prince dwelt on the magnificent way in which the young manhood of all classes had responded to the call and urged that generous efforts should be made to provide adequately for the needs of those who had made the greatest sacrifices in the Army and Navy at the call of their honour their King and their God.

BOMBS ON SALONIKA.

ZEPPELIN'S VISIT.

10 KILLED : 20 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 2.

A Zeppelin dropped 16 bombs on the town and harbour, killing three Greek, one French and two British soldiers and four Greek civilians and wounding 20 Greeks.

A mosque, a warehouse and several houses and shops were destroyed.

GREAT BULGARIAN CONCENTRATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Amsterdam correspondent reports a great Bulgarian concentration at Dibrai.

RUSSIANS NEARING ERZERUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent says while the investment of Erzerum is perhaps hardly in sight, the Russians are losing no time in getting around both the flanks by the convergence of their columns on an already reduced front of seventy to fifty miles. They are now both due north and due south of Erzerum.

TURKS ALARMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Athens correspondent says the entire attention of the Turks is concentrated on the Caucasus and Mesopotamia fronts, the condition of which is considered alarming.

RUSSIANS BLOW UP A RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 1.

Russian scouts have blown up the Baranovitchi-Vilna railway which the Germans recently repaired.

The Germans are using new small aeroplanes on the southern front.

NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.

M. Goremykine has resigned owing to impaired health and M. Sturmer, Councillor of the Empire, has been appointed Premier.

RECRUITING IN IRELAND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

According to Lord Wimborne's report on recruiting in Ireland, 86,227 have enlisted since the outbreak of the war. The total number from Ireland serving in the army and navy is 145,869

The report estimates that there are still four hundred thousand bachelors unattested, of whom one hundred thousand are available for service.

ENLISTMENTS IN COMMONWEALTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 1.

Recruiting in the Commonwealth is most satisfactory. Enlistments in January numbered five thousand for Victoria and 8,650 for New South Wales, though harvesting is general.

RECRUITING ACTIVITY IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

Recruiting is very active in Canada, Regina has offered twenty-five thousand, and Toronto has recruited twelve hundred in a week.

DUTCH MAILS HELD UP BY BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

It is announced that mails for the Dutch Indies on board the steamer 'Redbrandt,' which left Amsterdam on January 22, have been detained by the British.

APPAM REACHES AMERICA.

CAPTURED BY GERMANS OFF CANARIES.

ALL ON BOARD SAFE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 7-15 p.m.

A telegram from Norfolk (Virginia) to the Associated Press of America says that the steamer Appam flying the German flag has reached quarantine with prize crew from a German submarine on board.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is officially confirmed that the Appam has reached America. It is believed that all are safe.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1, 8-20 p.m.

One of the Appam's bowplates was dented as if she had been struck.

There were twelve Germans on board.

Twelve passengers were sick.

Correspondents have hitherto been excluded.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 8-40 p.m.

It is believed that the German crew on the Appam will undoubtedly elect to be interned rather than run the risk of being captured by resailing. If the Appam is found to be a merchantship it is understood that she will be returnable to the owners at the close of the war. If she is a German auxiliary she will go finally to Germany.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 9 p.m.

It is reported at the Treasury that the Appam had German prisoners of war on board, probably from the Cameroons.

The matter has been referred to the State Department which will determine the status of the vessel.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.

The Appam flew the German man of war flag instead of that of the German merchant marine. The intention was apparently to give her the status of a German auxiliary cruiser.

NEW PORT NEWS, Feb. 1, 10-10 p.m.

A submarine captured the Appam off the Canaries. Just previously the submarine had sunk a British steamer. Besides the original passengers the Appam carried 138 taken from other vessels. There were about 425 on board including the crews and a number of women and children.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 2.

The name of the Appam's assailant was the Moewe. The steamers she sank were the Ariadane, Dromonby, Clan Mactavish, Corbridge, Farringtonford? (Farringford), Arthur and Trader.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

It is believed that it was an armed tramp steamer and not a submarine that captured the Appam. The German commander says that the Appam did not resist.

The first reference to the loss of the Appam appeared in Reuter's telegrams on Saturday when it was stated that "an empty and stove-in lifeboat, inscribed Appam, Liverpool, has been picked up between Madeira and Morocco."

The Appam carried 87 first class and 81 other passengers and a crew of 133.

Sir Edward Merewether, Governor of Sierra Leone, his wife and suite were on board the Appam. Sir Edward Merewether was coming home to assume the Governorship of the Leeward Islands. Other passengers were Mr. Fred. James, Governor of the Lagos who was going to take up the Colonial Secretaryship of the Straits Settlements and also Mr. Fuller, Commissioner of Ashanti and his wife and many West African civil servants.

SUBMARINES AND BRITISH MERCHANTMEN.

HEROISM OF CAPTAINS REWARDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

During the presentation of cheques to Liverpool captains for heroism in escaping from submarines, Sir Norman Hill said, that at the beginning of the war there were 1,050 vessels entered in war risks insurance.

The enemy had destroyed sixty, but we had added 72. Not a ship had been kept in port a day through the crew refusing to take the risk.

Mr. W. H. Murphy, municipal engineer Bangalore, has filed a libel action before the Sessions Judge against Mr. J. H. Webster, a municipal commissioner, alleging that in a lettr to the "Daily Post" the defendant implied that the complainant was not possessed of such professional qualifications as would entitle him to hold his present position as Executive Engineer and that he was only an overseer of subordinate status in the Public Works Department.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN ARTOIS.

ENEMY ATTEMPT AN ATTACK

IMMEDIATELY STOPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 2.

Last night's communiqué said:—There has been a sharp artillery duel in Artois. The enemy attempted to attack north-east of Arras but were immediately stopped by handgrenades.

French artillery effectively shelled German positions on Lille road between the Avre and the Oise and north of the Aisne.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 1.

This afternoon's communiqué reports only French artillery activity between the Oise and the Aisne and in Lorraine.

BRITISH FRONT.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A British communiqué says:—We bombarded various points between the rivers Incre and Somme.

There was mutual artillery activity about the Wulverghem-Menin road.

A German communiqué states that the German captures include some British. This capture consisted of a patrol of five men, two or whom escaped.

MAXIMUM GERMAN EFFORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

A "Pioneer" special cable says:—

The Central News Paris correspondent says that French superior officers consider that last week's operations represent the maximum German effort. In the north the Germans sacrificed the better part of a division. The ground in the Neuville region was so hotly disputed that the dead were unburied and many German wounded were left to die.

A FRENCH AVIATOR'S CHALLENGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Central News" Paris correspondent states that the Germans placed a reward on a successful French aviator's head. The latter dropped circulars stating that henceforth he would use a red winged machine to assist the artillerists. This he is doing.

BLINDED BY ROCKSPLINTERS.

70,000 AUSTRIANS IN TWO MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

A "Pioneer special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail's correspondent at Vienna says that 70,000 Austrians were blinded during the last two months by rocksplinters resulting from Italian high explosives.

MONGOLIAN REBELS REINFORCED.

INSURGENTS MARCHING ON PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 31.

A Mukden telegram says that the Mongolian rebels who recently occupied the town of Kweihwating in the province of Shansi have been increased by twenty thousand men including a Chinese brigade.

The insurgents with fourteen guns are marching on Peking.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A report from Mukden says that the advanced guard of the Mongolian insurgents is besieging the town of Tatunfu.

At St. George's Garrison Church at Wellington, yesterday was celebrated the marriage of Miss Vera Rosalie Simpson, niece of Lord Sydenham, with Mr. Clive Gordon Tottenham of Indian Police, on special duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police at Cordite Factory.

CALAIS EXPRESS DERAILED.

SEVEN COACHES SMASHED.

GAS TANKS CATCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The Express from Calais has been derailed at St. Denis. Four persons were killed and fifteen injured.

PARIS, Feb. 2.

The Express which was derailed, passed St. Denis at 60 miles an hour. The engine was derailed and seven coaches were smashed. The gastanks caught fire.

Piercing cries were heard from the blazing wreckage Firemen and Zouaves were speedily on the spot engaged on the work of rescue. They were aided by searchlights.

Hitherto it is known that ten persons have been killed and twenty injured but the search for victims is still proceeding.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

HIS CHARACTERISTIC ENERGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

An article in the "Times" Educational Supplement dealing with Lord Chelmsford's educational work as member of the London County Council quotes the following tribute to Lord Chelmsford by Mr. Jackson, the Chairman of the Council:—

He threw himself into the work with characteristic energy and got a complete grip of the issues so that he was the member to whom we all deferred on any evening school matter.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A meeting was held at the Guildhall to-day to discuss the question of trade and employment after the war, and a resolution was passed recommending the establishment of a Ministry of Commerce and urging the improvement of commercial relations between the Empire and Allies, so preventing Germany from again acquiring undue influence on trade and employment in the Empire.

LOSS OF PARCELS IN THE PERSIA.

NO COMPENSATION TO BE PAID.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 2.

With reference to the loss of a number of parcels for Burma in the s. s. Persia, a notice issued to-day states that no compensation is payable for insured or other articles lost in cases beyond control, the war being one of those cases and consequently no compensation is payable either by the British or Indian Administration.

EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND.

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

A press communiqué states that by agreement with the Allied Governments an association called the "Societies Suisse de Surveillance Economique" has been formed in Switzerland to which consignments of articles specified in a list prepared by the Board of Trade must henceforth be made when exported from India. Copies of the list will be supplied to all Collectors of Customs. Evidence of acceptance by the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Econonique must be produced before the shipment can be allowed. But as the arrangements under which acceptance may be reported by telegram are still under consideration the Secretary of State for India has decided that till 1st March 1916, documents accompanying goods destined for Switzerland and consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique will be considered to be in order so far as clearance from an Indian port is concerned, provided a declaration that the goods are consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique is made before the shipment and referred to on the bill of lading and that the society's acceptance certificate which will be obtained by the ultimate consignee during the voyage is produced at the port of disembarkation. It will still be necessary that applications to ship to Switzerland under licence goods the export of which to that country is prohibited by notifications should be referred by collectors of customs to the Government of India for orders.

A rich money lender of Chandpur received a postcard on 23rd January directing him to pay Rs. 35,500 towards the anarchists' fund. It has the post mark of a place in Barisal, but it did not contain the name of the writer.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

THE JUDGMENT.

UNRELIABILITY OF PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

COIMBATORE, Feb. 2.

Mr. D. G. Waller, in the course of a lengthy judgment in the Coonoor Abduction Case, deals minutely with the history of the case and makes the following observations:—

Regarding the drink administered, his Honour says:—"This curious fluid, which in Marie's first statement to the police was nothing more romantic than whisky and became later something unknown between red and yellow in colour, seems to have produced different effects at different times. Administered at Star Villa it induced Marie to consent to be dressed in a man's clothing. On the night of rape it produced a state of complete insensibility. On the day of her rescue it made her turn against her nearest and professedly dearest relation who had come to rescue her from a house where she had experienced the severest fate that can befall an innocent girl."

EVIDENCE OF THE SISTER.

Regarding Adolphine Reilly's evidence on the point of delay in making the complaint, his Honour says:—"She would naturally shrink from the scandal attaching to a public enquiry into a complaint of this kind. Her evidence impressed me on the whole as straightforward and honest. I believe, therefore, her statement that Marie told her on September 10th the story which is now told in the court, and I accept her excuse for not having made her complaint at an earlier date."

His Honour has no doubt that a great deal of Marie's story of the escapade to Ootacumund is false and that practically the whole of Violet Reilly's version of the story is false. If the escapade had been entirely harmless, there would not have been so much to deny and to conceal. The truth seems to be that Violet on one hand will not admit the facts which tend to show that she was trying to initiate her cousin into the life she was herself leading and that Marie is now equally reluctant to admit anything that may throw doubt on the innocence she professes to have preserved till a certain night in August.

MARIE'S LETTERS.

Regarding the letter written to Mr. Norton's dictation his Honour points out that in it she has spelt words in the same phonetic manner as that in which they have been spelt in the letters in question. Dealing with Marie's letter to Lavocah his Honour states the addressee is available and could give valuable evidence, but the defence has not had the courage to put him into the box. Regarding the other letters and Marie's excuse for having written them, his Honour states that as for the excuse of drink Marie had shuffled so much about the intoxicants that he was inclined to be sceptical. Regarding the two letters which she admitted to Mr. Loveluck as having written to Rungasawmy, his Honour is quite convinced that they were written before August 11th and prove that she was then conducting a clandestine correspondence with the accused Rungaswamy asking him to help her to escape to Madras.

Referring to Marie Reilly his Honour states it is unfortunate for the Crown that one of the charges should depend entirely on her evidence, for there never was a more unsatisfactory witness. Confronted by a compromising fact or damaging admission she without hesitation denies the one and repudiates the other. When in difficulty she either lies or alleges that she was not conscious of what she said or did.

VIOLET REILLY'S ANOMALOUS POSITION.

Regarding Violet Reilly his Honour remarks. If the witness is an accomplice in the complete sense of the word, her position in the case is thoroughly anomalous. Had she to appear in court at all it would have been either as an accused or an approver. As an accused her mouth would, of course, have been closed and the Crown would have lost the very doubtful benefit of her evidence. Had she, on the other hand, been taken as an approver, there might have been some guarantee of her telling the full truth. As it is, she has done exactly what might have been anticipated. She has said just enough to inculpate the first accused and to exculpate herself. From the purely legal standpoint the self-screening evidence of a witness so circumstanced is, I consider, of not value for any purpose.

THE CHARGE OF RAPE.

His Honour concluded as follows:—As regards the charge of rape I must acknowledge the great force of Mr. Norton's attack on part of P. W.'s (Marie's) story. What was the position? On the one side, there was a girl highly imaginative and emotional, discontented with her home and eager for pleasure, as she writes it with a big P. On the other, a monied debauchee seeking her ruin. It is easy to imagine what tactics a man of such sort would have pursued under the circumstances. He would, at any rate in the first instance, have tried to achieve his object by every temptation which money could purchase or experience in such matters could suggest. If the girl is to be believed, the first accused took a very different line. He began to go to the house twice when nothing more than "Good Evening" passed between them. On the third and final occasion he consummated his desire on her unconscious person, after which he disappeared for ever, making no subsequent effort to seek her forgiveness or to buy her silence. This appears to me an entirely incredible story. As to charge of wrongful confinement the evidence seems to me on the whole unfavourable to it. The girl was visited twice at Connemara Cottage by her aunt, and, I infer, made no complaint to her of ill-treatment. She was seen on one occasion by Mrs. Quinn quite free and happy, made no complaint to her and asked to bring patterns. She was aware that the police were visiting the house periodically (vide her statement about Sergt. Line's visit to Inspector Wilkins and her notes), yet she made no effort to communicate with them. She wrote to a friend in Madras and makes no reference to her distressing experiences. On the day of her rescue she must have heard her sister and the police enter the house to look for her, yet she remained in hiding till she was pulled out and then flatly declined to go home till told to do so by the second accused (Mrs. Newman). I find it impossible to reconcile all this with her story that she was being confined against her will.

MARIE NOT DETAINED AGAINST HER WILL.

Explanations have, of course, been offered, but they do not seem to me satisfactory. It is alleged also that she was on the day of her rescue in a very abnormal physical condition, but I observe that it was not thought necessary to call in a doctor till a week later, when she was attended for a slight catarah. If it be held that the girl was not being detained against her will, it is difficult to conclude that she had been induced to run away by deceitful means. Had she been deluded, her first instinct would be, I imagine, to escape. As she remained with the second accused apparently of her own will, I conclude that she had not been deluded. It is quite clear that on the previous occasion she had run away under circumstances over which both she and her cousin are obviously anxious to draw a veil. On that occasion she would apparently not have returned home had she not been handed over to the police. If exhibits six and seven are typical of her state or mind, she required no inducement but only an opportunity to run away again.

BOTH ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

One of the assessors would convict and the other would acquit. I must agree with the latter. I do so with regret, however, as it is difficult to believe that the whole of Marrie's story is untrue. She has, however, been so extremely uncandid that it is impossible to say how much of it is not. The accused are both acquitted and discharged."

"HINDUS" COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

Commenting on the judgement in the Coonoor abduction case, the "Hindu" says:—"It is extremely satisfactory that the Sessions Judge came to an unbiassed conclusion on the evidence before him that the prosecution has not made out a criminal case against the accused. The opinion will be shared by all those who have closely watched the evidence in the case."

DATE CULTURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following extract from the "Scientific American" may be of interest to some of your readers as showing the methods employed in other countries for the advancement of agriculture and industries. During the recent Conference on Industrial matters the President referred to the employment of such methods by the more advanced peoples of the world, and what follows may serve as an object lesson to all who wish for similar progress.

"Date Culture in the United States. The Department of Agriculture states in a recent publication that the date palm, which a few years ago was merely a botanical curiosity in this country, 'is now the basis of one of the 'great prospective fruit industries of the southwest. Offshoots of practically every important Old World date variety have been imported, and there is now in the date gardens of this country a larger collection of the 'date varieties than can be found in any one oasis of the Old World. Progress in the American industry includes the development of a method for the identification of varieties by their leaf characteristics, and means of ripening the fruit artificially in unfavourable seasons. Importations of varieties have Morocco, Nubia and the Oases of the Great Sahara, both by expeditions sent out especially for the purpose and through correspondents in date-growing countries. At present the department is devoting much attention to the problem of developing a rational system of fertilizing the soil for date culture. It has recently been found that in Alkali soils, which bake and thereby reduce the yield of this fruit, the addition of numerous small quantities of calcium sulphate keeps the soil in good condition and improves the crop in both quantity and quality."—Yours etc.,

O. P. Q.

Bombay, February, 2, 1916.

WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

POONA BRANCH.

The Honorary Secretaries acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the abovenamed Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs 69,827-13-7. Through Treasury Officer Poona further collections from Talukas of this District Rs 155-6-6. Principal College of Engineering for Sept. Oct. and November 1915. Rs 119-14-0. Mr. Sookhlal Rambax Liquor Licensee Rs. 101. Balance Reay Market collections Rs 6-8-9. Balance Shikruwar Peth collections Rs 4-10-9. Mr Shanker Gopal Kulkarni of Bijapur District Rs. 5. Mr T Dobson Honourary Secretary Kondva Leper Asylum Rs 3. Total, Rs. 70,223-4-1.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

LAWS OF RECRUITING AND EXEMPTION.

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL PRECEDENTS.

If a State is at war with a numerically superior enemy, and if national existence is at stake, no nation worthy of the name has ever permitted legal pedantry to prevent it from using its required manpower, writes the military correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." If, on the other hand, the war is of a partial nature, or if the State in question could not feed, maintain, or bring into line more than a comparatively small proportion of its men, then there is much to be said for a voluntary system of recruiting, though even under the latter circumstances some great States have preferred to select their soldiers by legal enactment.

The oldest of English institutions is the national levy or fyrd, which fought at Hastings. It was revived and developed under feudal tenure by the Norman Kings and it is reckoned to be the lineal progenitor of the militia, a name adopted by the Commonwealth. Service in this force has always been compulsory, and a Ballot Act is still in being to fill its cards which has only to be renewed annually, like the Army Act, in order to come into operation. The duties and liabilities of this force have varied, but the root idea of its obligations was the defence of the soil of England. Among the Highland clans military service was always a right, and any Government which denied this right to the poorest and meanest of its Gaelic subjects incurred their fierce and bitter hostility. The attempt to disarm the Highlands much more than any sentimental attachment to the House of Stewart brought about the Jacobite rebellions.

The tendency of English Governments to wage war oversea with small expeditionary forces, when once the realm itself was secure, introduced and perpetuated voluntary service for pay, though a number of the feudal tenants of the Crown were always bound to serve the King abroad if required. The earliest "Regular" army we employed was the garrison of Calais. But during the French wars, which for the most part were waged by Volunteers, the home levies were recruited compulsorily, to defend the marches against Scots and Welsh. This question was never once in dispute.

GERMAN SYSTEM.

Conscription means the making of a list, Great Britain was conscripted when the National Register was made for military purposes last August, and therefore Conscription has now been for nearly six months in operation, though it has not yet been enforced except by social compulsion. There are many sorts of conscription and many degrees of comprehensiveness in claiming the required quota of recruits. In Germany prior to 1913 about 46 per cent. of the available class of young men in any particular year were enrolled. The proportion was then raised to 64 per cent. or thereabouts. The method of choice was simply to take the best men for the purpose, so that for two decades before this war the physique of the German army was higher than that of any other. Some legal exemptions there were, such as ministers of religion and young men engaged in certain scientific pursuits, though the honour of bearing arms in some way or other induced almost all of these classes to attach themselves to one of the departments of the army. Besides the men trained to arms, the whole manhood of Germany between the ages of 17 and 55 is available for national defence in emergency.

FRENCH SYSTEM.

Conscription was applied to the levying of recruits in France for the first time in the Revolution. The whole manhood of the country then became available for military service, though exemptions were granted for only sons, the support of their parents, or one son to support orphan brothers and sisters under age. Conscription was abolished at the Restoration of Louis XVIII., but had to be reinstituted three years later, and has remained in force ever since, with varying degrees of pressure. Until 1870 the annual class drew lots, and it was permissible to replace the young men who drew the unlucky numbers by providing substitutes. This system was abolished at the reconstruction of the army in 1872; since that date the declining birth-rate in France has necessitated an increasingly rigorous application of the law. During recent years there have theoretically been no exemptions from military service except from physical or mental incapacity, though in practice some of the former exemptions have been permitted by special license. Nearly 70 per cent. of the class latterly have served.

EXPERIENCE OF AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

The War of Secession, 1861-1865, produced an analogy to the present state of things in England. The Federal States began the struggle with Volunteers, but as it lengthened and deepened the men required to win were not forthcoming. So in 1863 Lincoln, the great President, demanded and obtained a law of Conscription from Congress. Exemptions similar to those originally enacted in France were allowed, and substitution or commutation by money payment. The scheme was far from perfect, but it had the effect of compelling the required numbers to volunteer, for each district was assessed, so that every man who did not wish to serve became a zealous recruiting agent. It must be understood that no military constitution can produce its maximum effects for at least fifty years. The introduction of conscription in the midst of a struggle is calculated to fill the ranks, but the certainty, regularity, and economy of a military law such as exists in most of the great States of the Continent cannot be obtained by a mere Act of Parliament.

THE ISSUE FOR BRITAIN.

Many of the objections still raised to a settlement of the recruiting question are founded on complete misapprehension of the issue. It is alleged that we cannot afford to detach any more men from our industries to the Army. Apart from the argument that in such a war the needs of the Army come even before the demands of industry, it is forgotten that conscription is needed even more to prevent the wrong men from enlisting, as they did by the thousand last year, than to secure the right ones for the fighting line. Conscription, in fact, is the one and only method known to political science by which the required numbers can be obtained for war on a grand scale, and by which a proper and economic use can be made of the national man-power for both military and unmilitary duties in war time. If we shrink from adopting, at any rate, the very mild measure of obligatory service now proposed, it means we are not prepared to throw our whole weight into the struggle, and it means nothing else, however much rhetoric is poured out to conceal it.

The word Conscription has been given an odious association for factious and party reasons among our working classes. The fears inspired by this false rendering of the word are groundless, or could certainly be made so by suitable legislative precautions. Once enacted, the change from chaos in recruiting to order and harmony would be welcomed.

The first effect of the change may very well be to revive volunteering among the unmarried men of military age, as in America. Parenthetically it may be stated that the present proposal is the first in history to differentiate between young married and unmarried men. The age test has in the past been the standard, for necessarily there are more married men among the older classes. In America married men over 35 years of age formed the last class available, later than the oldest bachelor class.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. J. H. Herald, Durham L. I.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Bovill, Dragoon Guards
Second-Lieut. H. R. Freston, Berkshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain Sir R. M. Filmer, Grenadiers.

WOUNDED.

Captain F. A. Armitage, West Yorkshires.
Captain W. F. Bell, Yorkshires.
Captain F. C. Heffer, Berkshires.
Captain G. Taylor-Loban, Durham L. I.
Lieut. D. S. Higgins, Oxford and Bucks L. I.
Lieut. C. V. Snatt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. L. R. Barnard, Londons.
Second-Lieut. F. M. Wheatley, Londons.
Second-Lieut. G. Carlyle, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Hudson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Vitoria, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Green, Essex.
Second-Lieut. K. C. Horton, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Lewis, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Smyth, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. D. E. Woodhouse, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Shann, West Yorkshires.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

DIED.

Lieut. F. McCann, Service Corps.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. T. E. Hammond, Medicals.

WOUNDED IN EAST AFFRICA

Second-Lieut. W. Parker, North Lancashires.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

KILLED.

Capt. E. P. Almack, Artillery.
Capt. L. D. Cane, Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. J. H. Phillips, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. D. Smith, Middlesex.

WOUNDED.

Major M. L. Freeth, South Staffords
Major G. C. Pollard, Engineers.
Capt. R. A. Adamson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt. N. W. Freer, Artillery.
Lieut. G. G. Bell, South Staffords.
Lieut. A. J. Vann, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Allen, Northumberland.
Second-Lieut. C. A. Collingwood, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. Conchar, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Hardman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. E. Payne, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Welch, West Kents.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 2.

The following additional casualty has been reported from France and Belgium:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt.-Col. H. W. Cruddas, D.S.O., 41st Dogras (attached to 4th Suffolks).

Mr. Miles Walker, of Nundidroog Mine, Kolar, accompanied by Mr. F. J. Jacobs of Mysore Mine, accomplished a challenge to walk to Bangalore, a distance of 62 miles in 36 hours. Leaving the gold field at 4 a.m. on Saturday, he covered the first seven miles in 1 hour 44 minutes. After a few stoppages for rest and refreshment Mr. Walker reached the West End Hotel, Bangalore, at 12-10 p.m. on Sunday, being 3 hours, 50 minutes ahead of the time. The total walking time was 16 hours 15 minutes, or an averages of 15 minutes, 43 seconds per mile, entirely without training.

LORD HARDINGE.

ARRIVES AT BANKIPORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, Feb. 2.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the members of his staff arrived here this morning by a special train. His Excellency was received at the station by Sir Edward Gait.

The railway station, also the route from the station to Government House, through which his Excellency drove by motor were gaily decorated with flowers and buntings and were protected by a strong police force. A beautiful arch welcoming his Excellency and bearing the inscription "Long Live Lord Hardinge" was erected at the entrance of Government House.

Between the hours of twelve noon and one o'clock his Excellency received visits and the later took lunch with some of the prominent citizens.

To-morrow after performing the ceremony of opening the High Court his Excellency will inspect the new Government House which is almost completed in the new city. He may also inspect his statue which is the work of the well-known London sculptor Mr. Hampton who is now here on a brief visit.

To-morrow afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor gives a garden party in honour of his Excellency.

VISIT TO PATLIPUTRA EXCAVATION.

LATER.

Taking advantage of his visit to Bankipore his Excellency the Viceroy who has all along shown keen interest in the excavation carried on by Dr. D. B. Spooner in Pataliputra due to the generosity of Mr Ratan Tata of Bombay, paid a visit to Cumraha this afternoon to inspect the work done there.

His Excellency was accompanied by, besides the members of his staff, Sir Edward Gait. On arrival there his Excellency and party were received by Dr. Spooner and were shown round. His Excellency evinced great interest in all he saw. Dr. Spooner first took the party to the throne room site and explained satisfaction to them and he showed them the reconstruction of the building step by step from stratagraphical evidences and after the building was reconstructed in that way and its identity with the design of the Throne of Persepolis was established. The party then went over the entire site using Lord Curzon's plan of Persepolis as the map of the locality. His Excellency was also shown the mounds which lie in position corresponding to that of the leading palaces of Persepolis and the western edge of the terrace corresponding to the edge of the artificial platform in Persia. The party then followed down the western site towards south to the turning wherein excavations they found a part of the original rampart which in Patna as in Persia runs in a zigzag course. The party then came back to the southern limit of the terrace and thence to the tent where a few of the antiquities were displayed.

His Excellency then motored back to Government House greatly pleased with his visit.

LATER.

At a dinner given to-night by the Lieutenant-Governor to His Excellency were present: Lady Gait, Sir Edmund Chamier and Lady Chamier. Sir Edward Leving, Sir William Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. Oldham, Mr. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Roe, Col. and Mrs. Hickley, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Sunder, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Prentis, Mr. and Mrs. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. Glaber, Mr. Das, Mr. Qamrul Huda, Mr. Ahmed, Mr. Coupland, Mr. Searight, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Dundas, Sir James Duboulay, Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, Mr. Scott O'Conner, Mr. Scroops, Lieut.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Lieut.-Col. Waddy, Mr. Jallihy, Mr. Jwala Prasad, Captain Brown, Captain Viscount Errington, Captain Hasted, Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge, Mr. Thatcher, Mr. Drake and Mr. Cunning.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the resolution relating to the medium of instruction in the local Government Hindu Girls' School evoked a great deal of discussion In the institution in question the system had been in vogue for the past two years of imparting instruction in the English language in all subjects from the infant standard up to the third form, thus departing from the educational rules which laid down that in non-language subjects the medium of instruction should be the pupil's vernacular in the third and lower forms. The resolution asked for the modification of the system adopted in the school in question. It was pointed out that the present system meant a great strain on young girls who failed to get a thorough grasp of the subjects which imparted real general knowledge.

The Director of Public Instruction who opposed the resolution, said that the institution in question had in no way suffered by the system of imparting instruction in non-language subjects through the medium of the English language that the standard of knowledge of the pupils was satisfactory and altogether the pupils showed a good command of the English language.

After a very animated debate Government promised to consider the question of giving more attention to vernacular studies in the school referred to and the resolution was voted upon and was declared lost by a majority.

MRS. EMILY CRAWFORD.

A VETERAN LADY JOURNALIST.

The death at Clifton, Bristol, on the 30th December, at the age of 84 of Mrs. Emily Crawford, of Paris, is announced in the mail papers. Mrs. Crawford was one of the best-known foreign correspondents of the second half of the last century and a woman of exceptionally brilliant intelligence.

Any complete account of Mrs. Crawford's activity, the "Times" remarks in an obituary tribute, would be the chronicle, day by day, of the people she met, of the public events she witnessed, or in which she participated, during a period of more than 50 years, as recorded by herself in her letters and telegrams published in the "Daily News", "New York Tribune", and above all in "Truth".

She was Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" for 22 years from 1885 to 1907 after having assisted her husband, Mr. George Morland Crawford, as joint-correspondent, from 1851 to 1885. The Franco-German War and the Commune found her in the breach, and she always looked back to the events of 1870-1871 as to a school in which her qualities had been so happily tempered that she felt ready henceforth for any emergency.

Few foreign verdicts upon the events of the years from 1888 to 1900—Boulangism, the Panama scandal, the Dreyfus case—were of critical value at the time owing to the ignorance of observers as to the remoter origins of these events. Thus to many persons only superficially acquainted with France, Mrs. Crawford's appreciations were bound now and then to appear precipitate and paradoxical. As the consequence of these incidents developed, however, Mrs. Crawford took her revenge over less well-informed critics. The perceived that a certain cocksureness that had irritated them, a certain habit of quick and detached generalisation which put upon events an interpretation different from that of the rank and file of her colleagues, were really due to more profound knowledge of French political and administrative machinery and the circumstances in which the Republic was founded. There could be no question as to the essential rightness of her judgments. On several occasions, indeed, her influence contributed to smooth international difficulties.

She was born in Dublin, and although partly of Scottish origin, was related to the Merydiths of Shrewland, county Kildare. The author of "Richard Feverel" and "Diana of the Crossways" was among her oldest friends and admirers. Her husband, George Morland Crawford, whom she married in 1864, was a barrister of Lincoln's Inn and a great friend of Thackeray. He figures in "Pendennis" in the character of George Warrington. Crawford met his wife in Paris. She had come from her Irish home at the age of 17 or 18 and diligently attended lectures at the Sorbonne. Her mental habits quickly became French, and among Frenchmen whose influence upon her was unmistakable was Renan, with whom she shared a wholesome repugnance for "fine writing." She knew Palestine as well as Renan, and her curiosity was frequently fed by long journeys throughout Europe and the Mediterranean seaboard. There is reason for believing that Mrs. Crawford has left memories, but no pages can rival the pregnant vivacity of her spoken utterance; the privilege was to hear her, to listen to the Meredithian crackle of her imagination.

It is because of her distinction as a journalist that Mrs. Crawford's disappearance deserves special recognition. Her name, indeed, is to be coupled with that of a Blowitz in any effort to determine the origin of the methods of contemporary journalism. With him she gave the interview an importance which it had not before possessed. The late Mr. Henry Labouchere who was for 30 years one of her chiefs and one of her most diligent readers, never gave her any other instructions than *fais ce que voudras*. She obeyed the injunction to the letter: and it would have been futile indeed to try to discipline her independent spirit and original mind. Life for Mrs. Crawford was an incomparable spectacle which constantly piqued to curiosity. Since to note incidents in the march of time is perhaps less frivolous than to remain merely one of the blind automata in the great procession, there is perhaps a shade more of seriousness, Mr. Crawford would have said, in the recording of futilities than in the doing of them.

At all events, Mrs. Crawford who herself admitted that she was never bored, and who declared that "she cared more for life than its distortion in novels and plays," was an artist pre-eminently interested in the representation of life.

Mrs. Crawford was a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists, and former President of the Society of Women Journalists.

AFTER THE WAR.

PROVISION FOR DISABLED MEN.

The most important problem to be taken in hand after the war, namely, the care of the disabled soldiers, is receiving attention in Great Britain. Among the schemes adopted, Australians will particularly watch the experiment in training men with a view to their taking up land. The Government has offered to give training in the Agricultural College at Holmes Chapel in Cheshire, to disabled men as a nucleus in view of the campaign to increase the number of small holdings. There has been a severe shortage of labour as emigration has depleted the farm hands; the war has taken many more. The Government recently invited fifty disabled men to apply for an experimental course, and as a result fifteen have commenced their studies. The causes of disabled include hernia, gas poisoning, strained heart, diabetes, and loss of a hand. The Government is likely to facilitate the studies of disabled Australians and New Zealanders in the event of any of them desiring to obtain a preliminary scientific training. The Colonial Governments will possibly agree to pay the cost, which will be 25s. per week. It is even suggested that the War Contingent Association would be glad of an opportunity for further usefulness for their funds.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF A DOG.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Fern charged Lawrence Sabano Pereira, a fitter, with the theft of a brown Pomeranian dog valued at Rs. 100 belonging to Superintendent C. Priestly.

It was alleged that the accused stole the dog from the house of the complainant, and the accused knew that it was a valuable animal, as although he was offered Rs. 80 for it he would not part with it to others. He pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100 or in default, six week's rigorous imprison ment.

RASH AND NEGLIGMENT DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Mr. E. Gawthorne with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that about 7 p.m. on the 11th ultimo the accused who was driving car No. 2563 along Queens Road towards the Bandstand, overtook a victoria near the Church Gate Street and turned to the left without any warning, with the result that the horse, attached to the victoria, narrowly escaped injury.

The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 12.

THEFT AT THE G. P. O.

TWO INSURED PARCELS MISSING.

The Presidency Post Master, Bombay, reports to the Police, the theft of two insured parcels, containing £20 in gold, and some silver articles valued at Rs. 52, total value Rs. 352, from the Parcel Department, General Post Office some time during Tuesday night.

CASTE IN THE ROMAN CHURCH.

A TINNEVELLY SUIT.

Their Lordships Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Napier delivered judgment the other day in an appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Tinnevelly, reversing the judgment of the Subordinate Judge in a suit brought by the Pillamars and Moodelliars, representing the high caste Christians of Vadakankulam Village, against the Shanar, and Nadar Christians, the Bishop and the Priests in charge of the Vadakankulm Romn Catholic Church. The plaintiffs claimed that both by agreement and custom they were entitled to exclusively occupy the southern wing of the Church, and that they were entitled to exclude Shanars and Nadars, who were of a lower caste status, from occupying that particular wing, and asked for an injunction directing the Priests to set up the dividing wall that had been demolished by them prior to the institution of the suit. The plaintiffs further prayed for certain declarations regarding the assisting of the Priests at Services and precedence in the order of processions, etc. The Sub-Judge gave a decree in respect of the several matters as prayed for, but the District Judge, on appeal, held that the reliefs claimed related purely to matters of caste, in which Civil Courts could not interfere, and reversed the judgment, dismissing the suit with costs.

On appeal by the Pillamars and Moodalliars, their Lordships held that in a Christian Church there could be no distinctions of caste; that both on fact and in Law their Lordships were satisfied that the claims of the plaintiffs were not tenable, and that the distinctions observed between Hindus in their temples could not be well applied to Christian congregations. In the result, their Lordships dismissed the appeal with costs.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY IN COLOMBO

ARMED SINHALESE COOLY AMOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

A shocking tragedy occurred in Colombo on Sunday morning at "Tavistock," Gregory's Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Bartholomew. A Sinhalese cooly armed himself with his former master's nine-chambered revolver and probably to pay off an old grudge against a cook used the weapon indiscriminately upon all those who came in his way. He thus killed two of the servants, one of whom died about eight hours after having been shot, and then committed suicide with the same weapon. Mr. Bartholomew was fired at when pursuing the murderer, but fortunately escaped injury.

OVERSEAS AIRCRAFT FLOTILLA.

CEYLON'S CONTRIBUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Feb. 1.

The "Times of Ceylon" Aeroplane Fund is now closed, sufficient money having been raised to purchase three fighting biplanes and one other biplane, costing altogether Rs. 1,23,700. In addition Mr. Desarom has sent a fighting gun-biplane on his own account, making five machines from Ceylon for the Overseas Aircraft Flotilla.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 3RD OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
For Judgment.

49-15-958-14.—Mulla & Mulla, Edalji Maneckji Modi, v. Tribhowandas Kaliandas Gajjar, Mer K & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

947-15.—S A Tyabji (for a paper), Dhondu Babu and anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, and ors, In person, Pandia and Co, Part Heard.

938-15.—Little and Co. Lakhmidas Dayalji, v. Jethmal Ramdayyal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D and Co, Rampratab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji and anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co. a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinimini, Purnanand & Co.

1020-15.—Smetham R & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V. Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal Rugnath and ors, Tyabjee D & Co.

310-15.—Littlel and Co. Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Lachminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-1399-15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram v. Vallabhdas Gonaldas & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, v. Jivandas Mulji and anr, Khunderao L & M.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jillobhai, widow, and ors, Captain and V D J Mantri.

347-14.—Rustomji G, Ruttonbai, widow, v. Marwari Mahadeo Bhagwandas Nemani, Purnanand & Co.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Posponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Ragh N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

526-12.—Matubhai J & M (for a pauper), Bai Shamkore, widow, v. Thakoredas Pranjiwandas, & anr, Hirlal & Co. For Consent Decree.

1412-15.—D J Mantic, Madhowrao Narayen Patankar v. Mathurabai Ghosalkarin, & ors.
For Further directions and costs on Ag. Comr's Report.

139-15.—Payne & Co, Mithibai Ratanji Ghandhy, v. Cowasji Muncherji Davar, & ors, Mans H M & Co, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & Ginwalla.
For Further Hearing.

S C 1437-15.—Little & Co, Wilfrid Ryeroft Padgett, v. Jamsetji Hormusji Chothia, Payne & Co, Part Heard.
Suits for hearing and final desposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Part heard, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co. Wadia G & Co, Captain & V. Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishankar K & G. Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Malvi H M & R.
For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co. The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, as per J Or O/9-12-15.
For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and Co, as per J Or ¶/21-8-15.
Long Cause.

774-15.—Judah & S, Rajaram Gancoji Karpe, v. Dinnath Damodar Kale, & ors, Manch & N, Part Heard, 4-12-15.
Reference.

L A Ref 2-15.—E F Nicholson In Re Government, v. Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhang Daph F & D, Crawford B & Co.
Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co. The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & G.

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ARREST OF TWO BENGALI SUSPECTS.

ONE COMMITS SUICIDE IN POONA LOCK-UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 2.

Of the two Bengali suspects arrested near Goa and brought to Poona one man, Kanaya Dutt Bhuppaya, committed suicide in the police lock-up on Saturday morning. He was 22 years of age and had studied upto the Matriculation standard. His companion Bhopildath Umarcharan was a couple of years older and was an Intermediate student. They were arrested on the Goa frontier by Mr. Guider, Deputy I.-G., of Police, as soon as they had been expelled from Portuguese territory. It is believed that they had been concerned in some of the recent motor dacoities in Bengal. They were brought to Poona on 26th January and kept here pending receipt of information from Calcutta, when on the night of 28th Bhuppaya hanged himself to a rafter in his cell using his dhoter for the purpose.

LIVINGSTONE'S GRAVE.

AFRICAN PILGRIMAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Livingstone Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer, lectured at the Parochial Hall, Forest Gate, London, on January 4 on the subject of her recent journey to Old Chitambo, where her father's heart was buried.

Old Chitambo is north-east of Rhodesia, a cleared space in the heart of the bush, and it took over a month to reach it from Cape Town. At New Chitambo, which is 55 miles further on, Mrs. Wilson was going to stay with her son, who is a medical missionary, and her daughter, who is a nurse. She took many photographs on the way, passing through native villages where white people rarely venture. At the Victoria Falls, discovered by her father she secured a photograph showing the point from which he caught the first glimpse of this great rush of water. At Broken Hill she was met by her daughter and later by her son, and they trekked to Chitambo with 60 carriers, a native teacher acting as interpreter.

In the native villages as they passed through they excited much interest; in one their hair aroused the curiosity of the native women, and when they let it down to show them the women ran shrieking away, fearing it was snakes growing on their heads. At another native village the chief brought up all the sick natives that Dr. Wilson might prescribe for them, but he made some difficulties by insisting on taking a dose of every medicine which was ordered for his people. The narrow canoes, the unsafe native bridges of sticks, the thwarts of which had been eaten into by white ants, and the fear of mudholes and crocodiles when the travellers were carried in hammocks across the rivers made the journey adventurous.

HOW THE EXPLORER DIED.

At Old Chitambo an old chief called Chitend, from another village, claimed that it was in his mother's hut that Dr. Livingstone died, and four other old men, who refused to believe that Mrs. Wilson was Dr. Livingstone's daughter—"He had no child with him; he always came alone," they said—remembered him and told of him through the interpreter. The discrepancies between their version and that of the biographers were, Mrs. Wilson said, of great interest. The old chief's claim that Dr. Livingstone died in his mother's hut arose from the fact that, while his followers had gone ahead to build him a grass hut, he became so ill that he had to rest under the eaves of a native hut, dying afterwards in the grass one that had been built for him.

The old men declared that they remembered his followers building a stockade round the hut while they embalmed the body in salt and brandy, burying the heart under a great tree, at the other side of which old Chitambo, the chief of the village, who had had a great respect for the explorer, was afterwards buried. The explorer's body, as is well known, was borne a thousand miles through the forest to be sent to England by his faithful native followers. Jacob Wainwright, the best known of these, had asked the old chief to keep the grass always burned close around the tree at Chitambo, so that it might escape the dangers of forest fires. Afterwards the tree was struck by lightning, and the present memorial, in sloping brick with a cross at the summit—the slope being made to prevent elephants brushing their tusks against it—was erected in the bush with an avenue cleared in front of it. Here was placed a book on which big-game hunters and explorers who penetrated thus far might note their names; this book was stolen, however, and Mrs. Wilson, as she said in a recent letter in "The Times," is anxious that anyone who has signed it should communicate with her.

At New Chitambo life was very primitive, the chief trouble being the native hens, which preferred to lay their eggs in the missionaries' beds to the nests provided for them. An unusual habit, too, was that of quarrelling over the chickens which were hatched, several hens claiming the broods and injuring the chickens in their efforts to secure a family.

Mrs. Wilson also told of the native women's willingness to sell their antelope skins, which they wore with the furry side in and the skin of the animal exposed and ornamented with tattoo marks, for stuff which cost 1s. 3d.

The first civilian of Burma Commission who died in the war, is Mr. C. H. Davies, (Assistant Commissioner), 2nd Lieut, Welsh Regiment, whose name is in the last casualty list. When in England he contributed to the "Pall Mall Gazette" and "Westminster Gazette" and wrote unusually promising love sonnets. He went Home on medical leave in May, 1915. After the expiry of leave he joined military service and was given a commission in the Welsh Regiment.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

DEFENCE AND PROSECUTION ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Feb. 2.

In the Conspiracy Case yesterday, continuing his address Mr. Chatterji discussed the case of Kalipado, an accused, and asked the Court not to attach weight to the circumstances that the accused did not give his name when asked by Mr. Scott O'Conner at the time of his arrest, for the accused got confused at the time, which was quite natural. Regarding Nalini, the counsel put great stress on the fact that Bibhuti's statement that he saw Nalini on the 21st February, the supposed date of the rising in Benares, was a bold lie in the face of the evidence of Munisirim and Shashu Bhusan Banerjee. It was further argued that Nalini was suffering from acute rheumatism and was, therefore, not likely to take part in the distribution of leaflets. As regards Sachindra, the accused's counsel pleaded that the case against him was very doubtful. The Punjab witnesses could not be relied on as they were not sure of Sachindra's identity. The same remark applied to the Delhi witnesses so that the prosecution was left only on the evidence of Bibhuti and, the retracted confession of Annada. Counsel submitted that even the said retracted confession did not corroborate Bibhuti and that in any event the prosecution could not ask for a conviction against Sachindra except under Section 124 A.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Alston replying on behalf of the prosecution said that there were two main questions before the Court, first whether the story of conspiracy was true, and secondly, which of the accused were parties to such conspiracy. He said he would deal with the first question and Mr. Ryver with the second. If no such conspiracy as alleged had existed in Benares, the case for the prosecution broke down and the second question would not arise. Mr. Alston further submitted that the dfence theory was that the whole case was a wicked police plot against innocent Bengali youths of Bengal who were dragged into the conspiracy that may have existed at Delhi and Lahore but did not exist at Benares. The defence suggestion was that Inspector Mukerji had fabricated the case against the Benares accused, while the police had fabricated evidence to connect the Benares accused with the Delhi accused. Upon the defence theory the police had no pluck to get hold of a single conspirator, all the approvers being persons who had not been conspirators were told to say that they were conspirators in order to provide evidence. According to the defence the case was false from start to finish. Such defence did not need much reply. Its preposterous character appeared on its face. The evidence of approvers, counsel further submitted, must be tested by commonsense methods, and light of experience. He requested the Court to carefully read the important passages in the evidence and ask itself whether the stories told did not bear that impress of truth. Was there not substantial agreement with such circumstantial variety as was to be expected when different person narrated events many months old.

Counsel had not finished when the Court rose.

LATER.

Counsel after examining the evidence of Manilal and Bibhuti, submitted that he had shown that the police officers had acted with complete good faith. Counsel then examined the main points made by the defence and discussed the sections of the Penal Code applicable to the case. Mr. Ryves then dealt with the case against each of the accused separately and pointed out the evidence affecting them.

The proceedings closed after an expression of thanks to the bar from the court.

SIR RIDER HAGGARD.

VISIT TO AUSTRALIA.

Sir Rider Haggard, after his visit to the Dominions, will probably write a book embracing his impressions. To the Australian Press Association he has given an interesting outline of his probable programme in the Commonwealth. He is starting out on his mission full of hope and enthusiasm.

He said:—"I leave in the course of two or three weeks to visit South Africa. Then I go to Fremantle or Hobart. Originally I planned a six months' trip, but expect it will probably accupy a year. I will visit all the capitals in Australia and also New Zealand, see as much of the country as possible, and ascertain the openings for soldiers, ex-service men after the war, either for settlement or general employment. There will be a great exodus of men, and we want to keep these within the Empire instead of going to America or Argentine. There has been great fraternisation of Britons and Australians since the war. The attractions of the colonies are thus advertised. Many wounded soldiers will be unable to stand the English winter climate, but will appreciate the orchards of Victoria, Tasmania and New South Wales, and the farms of South and Western Australia, and outdoor life of warmer Queensland, and dairying New Zealand. My visit to Australia convinced me that it can support fifty millions of people. I consider the work of settling emigrants so important that I have volunteered to carry it out, in an honorary capacity. As agricultural settlement has been my life study, I go without cut and dried plans, to discuss the possibilities with the Governments, with an open mind. I will see what associations and individuals are willing to help. I will invite suggestions and advice from all willing to help and try to evolve a scheme, and possibly provide for assisted passengers' fares and help to finance the purchase of land and give guidance thereafter. My present opinion is that men, women, children, and widows might be included. After my investigations I will submit a report and recommendation to the Royal Colonial Institute. I am undertaking this task as a public duty, hoping it will result in good to the Empire."

"CHRISTIAN WOMANHOOD."

A LECTURE BY FR. GOODIER.

Under the auspices of the above Association Rev. Fr. Goodier, S.J., delivered an interesting lecture on "Christian Womanhood" in the Hall of the Catholic Library, Cavel, on Saturday last, Rev. Dr. B. de Monte presided. Fr. Goodier is a fluent and fascinating speaker and no wonder the hall was crowded to its utmost.

This age, said the lecturer, was the age of woman, at least it was so before the war and it was, therefore, but proper for a proper conception of woman, her rights, her position to be taken. Starting with the creation of man and the Creator's idea of what woman was intended to be, Fr. Goodier gave an elucidating account of the position which woman occupied throughout the different periods of the world's history, drawing special attention to the fact that in all nations—Jewish excepted—even with the Greeks and the Romans, who were deemed the most civilized people, woman was a mere thing—a chattel—a part of the cattle attached to the household, deserving perhaps of even lesser care than a horse or an ox. The fact that woman had a soul seemed unknown, aye with the Greeks, the term "woman" was neuter gender. The only exception was with the Jewish nation. With the Jews they who had their prophecies that it was woman who would crush the head of the serpent and restore man to his friendship with God, woman occupied a higher position and they find in their history women frequently mentioned with respect as in the case of Judith and Esther. It was Christianity, however, which gave woman her true position in the economy of creation. She was no longer a slave, she was man's equal—with liberty to say for herself whether she would marry or remain single. The Blessed Virgin Mary stood pre-eminent as a type of woman. Christ was bold enough to allow women to follow him and his disciples from place to place and at the foot of the Cross there stood four women and one man.

CHRISTIAN EUROPE'S DEBT TO WOMANHOOD.

In the centuries that followed the coming of Christ in the early persecution of the Church, the persecutors knew that woman had some position. She was no longer treated as useless, she was deemed fit subject to die for her faith, fit subject to be thrown to the wild beasts in the Coliseum. Whilst, however, woman was up-lifted by Christianity woman gave much to Christianity and the Church. It is woman who in the closed convents preserved learning, while man did battle and destroyed learning. It was woman who introduced Christianity into Saxon England and heathen France and Germany. It was woman to whom Europe is indebted for her Christianity. Time would not permit the lecturer to relate all that woman had done for the church, but he said he would instance Catharine of Sienna. That lady inspred by God went to Avignon where the Popes were then holding their court, and despite the French Cardinals who would not hear her, and the king of France, all anxious to retain the Pope in France, she, an illiterate woman, by the force of her appeal and the force of her sanctity, compelled the Pope to go with her to Rome and there re-establish himself.

AFTER THE REFORMATION.

At the time of the reformation again woman did not remain inactive. Until then, she had not stood out as a teacher of mankind. She had contented herself with preserving learning and leading a contemplated life, but now the whole of Europe was overspread with convents and up to this day these convents were busy with training the girls of Catholic Europe, forming their minds, guarding their natures and fitting them for their proper position in the social world. With an eloquent tribute to Jeanne De Arc., Fr. Goodier concluded his lecture reminding his hearer that Christianity and the Church treated of woman in her three stages of life—as a maiden, the Church's desire and mission is to make her beautiful, inwardly beautiful; as a wife, her husband's equal, his help-mate to share his burden; as a mother, to be the up-bringer of her children, educating and instructing them in the promise of future mankind.

A customary vote of thanks to the Rev. Fr Goodier for his skilful treatment of the subject and to Rev. Dr. B. de Monte, the president of the evening, terminated the proceedings.

(Continued from Column 6.)

any of the Germans in this way. It was all so exciting.

THREE BIG REPORTS.

"I remember seeing the men of the submarine rushing backwards and forwards along their deck. Then loud above the rifle fire there were three big reports following one another very quickly. I think all the shells took effect. The first burst at the base of the submarine's foreward gun, wrenching it out of place and leaving a big hole in the armour-plate on the near side. The second struck the bottom of the conning tower and literally blew the whole structure away.

"The submarine was obviously going down as the third shot hit, and it seemed to burst on the water just where her after end had been, rather than against the submarine itself.

"The whole affair seemed to be over in a minute. A tremendous cheer went up from the British vessel as the submarine dipped and our chaps in the boats stood up and waved their hands and shouted themselves hoarse. One or two fell into the water in their excitement, but were picked up, and after signals had passed between our captain's boat and the vessel that had destroyed the submarine we made our way back to the Nicosian which was still floating, though with a slight list. Our engineers succeeded, in a matter of two hours, in getting her fit to travel again, and although Nos. 1 and 2 holds were partly filled with water and constant pumping was necessary, the Nicosian was brought safely back to port."

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

EDUCATIVE AND PROPAGANDIST WORK IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the managing councils of the six District Congress Committees in the city of Bombay was held on Monday last at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar being in the chair. Amongst those present were Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Daji Abaji Khare, T. N. Nalvi, G. K. Parekh, N. V. Gokhale, Rao Saheb Purshottam Odhavji, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji and forty other members.

After discusion each of the following resolutions was unanimously passed:—

"Resolved that the District Congress Committees should undertake conjointly a programme of Educative and Propagandist work and the General Secretarial Board consisting of all the Secretaries of the six District Congress Committees in Bombay be authorised to carry on the work on the lines to be adopted by resolutions duly passed at this meeting of the Managing Councils of the District Congress Committees.

"Resolved that District Congress Committees should take steps to organise a series of public lectures either in English or vernaculars on the different problems of the Indian Administration.

"Resolved that papers on different subjects of the Indian Administration should be invited from the members of District Congress Committees or others followed by debates to be held in such manner as to place time etc., as may be determined by District Congress Committees. It is further resolved that District Congress Committees be requested to form a committee for the purpose of the resolution.

"Resolved that the speech of the Congress President of the year 1915 together with all the resolutions of the Congress be translated into Marathi, Gujarathi and Hindi and published for public circulation.

"Resolved that the District Congress Committees in Bombay should be requested to jointly maintain a Library of books on Politics and the allied subjects which should be open to the members of the District Congress Committees.

"Resolved that the expenses of lectures and other Educative and Propagandist work undertaken on behalf of the District Congress Committees should be met out of a special fund to be collected for such work."

It is decided that the above suggestions should be placed before the meetings of all the members of the District Congress Committees and to obtain their sanction before the programme is put into operation.

HOW A U-BOAT WAS SUNK.

FINE SHOOTING BY THE BARALONG.

The following story of the sinking of the submarine which sunk the Arabic was received by the "Daily News" from an officer of the Nicosian on the arrival of that vessel in port. She bore extensive traces of her encounter with the U-boat. At the time the Censor would not allow the story to be told, but in mail week released it. Said the informant:—

"We were within a very short distance of the spit where the 'Arabic was sunk when we sighted the submarine," he said, "and as the Arabic had been destroyed the same day in that neighbourhood it seemed more than likely that the submarine which chased us was the same as that which sank the White Star liner. We had little chance of escape on account of our inferior speed, and boats were swung out in readiness to leave the Nicosian at any moment. The submarine signalled for us to stop, and as they were firing shells at us at very short intervals our vessel was brought to and everybody got into the boats as quickly as possible. The German marksmanship was extremely bad. They fired fourteen shells before hitting the 'Nicosian at all. Almost simultaneously with the first hit, which struck us astern without doing serious damage, they saw that the boat had slowed down and that we were getting into the boats. The firing then ceased for a little while but was resumed again as the last two boats were leaving. Several of the crew had to crouch down on the deck to avoid being hit while waiting their turn to get into the boat.

BULWARKS SWUNG BACK.

"We had got safely away, however, and were watching the Germans' efforts to sink our vessel, when we sighted another steamer coming up on the port side. It seemed as if the Germans must have seen her, too, but either they did not, or else they fancied from the way she approached that she was a simple merchant vessel that had seen us taking to the boats, and was therefore coming to pick up survivors. Most of the crew of the Nicosian had the idea that, owing to the fact that the submarine lay low in the water the German view of the approaching vessel was obstructed by the Nicosian. At all events, they continued their attention to the task of sinking our vessel from close range. We in the boat had no idea whatever that the approaching steamer was anything but an ordinary merchantman.

"We thought she had failed to see the submarine, and was therefore unaware of the risk she was running. When she was quite near our boat, however, the stranger suddenly turned out of her course, and, almost broadside on to the submarine, with open sea between the two, she seemed, in a moment, to become absolutely alive with bluejackets. Part of her bulwarks swung back like magic, so that her guns could have free play. From the rigging men with rifles began to fire almost immediately at the Germans who were manning the guns of the submarine. I cannot say whether they shot

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE MONUMENTS OF THE DECCAN.

THEIR WONDERFUL VARIETY AND INTEREST.

The following is a summary of an address by Sir John Marshall, Kt., Director-General of Archaeology in India, on the "The Monuments of the Deccan," which was delivered on the 28th ultimo, at a meeting of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society.

During the last 14 years I have had, perhaps, somewhat exceptional opportunities of becoming familiar with the chief monuments of the Indian Empire, and a number of them I have been able to study in considerable detail—among those being a few of the most famous in these Dominions. What I have seen and what I do know of your monuments enables me, I think, to form a fair estimate of them and to focus them in their correct perspective with the monuments of other States and Provinces; and the feature of these monuments of the Deccan that I want especially to dwell on this afternoon is their wonderful variety and interest, and the remarkably wide scope that they offer for research.

Separating off, as it does, the Dravidian countries of the south from the rest of India, the Deccan has from the earliest ages been the meeting place of peculiarly diverse peoples of diverse cultures and of diverse languages. Wherever you turn, to whatever quarter you look in his Highness's Dominions, you will find them covered with the most varied remains of the past—remains that belong to every age from palaeolithic times down to the 20th century, and remains which are representative of many peoples and of many creeds Of prehistoric antiquities there is as you know an abundance throughout the whole State, and particularly in the Southern and Eastern Districts, where, besides palaeolithic and neolithic remains, you have those very interesting monuments the circular cairns and monolithic tombs. At present our knowledge of these antiquities is scanty to a degree—so scanty that we are unable to give a confident answer to the very simplest questions regarding them, and yet the materials for the purpose are all around us in the Deccan and neigbouring territories and all that is needed is their systematic examination and the careful and conscientious tabulation of the results, work which can readily be done by amateurs interested in the subject.

THE AJANTA FRESCOES

I pass on from the prehistoric to the historic age. Lately you have discovered in the rock inscription at Maski another valuable edict of Asoka, which is unique in that it refers to the Emperor by his own name of Asoka, and thus once and all places his identity beyond dispute. These edicts of Asoka are almost the earliest records that we possess in India, the only older one that I know of being an inscription in Aramaic which I recently recovered at Taxila. Then, in the cave temples and monasteries, hewn from the living rock at Pitalkhora, at Ajanta, at Aurangabad and at Ellora, you possess by far the most splendid array of such monuments that exists, covering a period of more than a thousand years and affording especially valuable materials for the study of Indian plastic and pictorial art—nay, I would go further than that, and I would say "for the study of Asiatic art in general!"; for these monuments and more particularly the frescoes of Ajanta, have a far reaching significance, and throw a flood of light on the art not only of this country, but of regions as far remote as China and Japan. The superlative value of the Ajanta frescoes is not yet, I think, sufficiently recognised. To my mind (and I say this after due consideration and with some knowledge of Western painting) they are the finest frescoes that have survived in any part of the world up to the time of the Italian Renaissance. That is a high tribute to pay them, is it not? But they not only stand foremost among the frescoes of the ancient world; they are almost unique of their kind. With the exception of a few fragments in the caves of Bagh in the Gwalior State and at Sigiri in Ceylon they are the sole surviving representatives of a school which spread over the length and breadth of India and which exercised the profoundest influence on the art of Central Asia and the Far East. For wherever the religion of Buddha penetrated, there the art of the Buddhists followed in its wake, and carried with it a message of lofty idealism and of spiritual grandeur unrivalled in the art of any nation. As it passed from country to country, it naturally borrowed in each new environment new motifs and new conceptions, but wherever we follow its course—whether it be in Burma, or in Siam; in the mountains of Tibet or in the deserts of Turkestan it never for an instant loses the deep, spiritual meaning which it drew from its original home in India. This is perhaps the greatest contribution which Buddhism has made to the art of humanity, and this it is that makes the paintings of Ajanta so priceless to the world. Well may this State be proud of such treasures and well may it guard and protect them from harm!

CAVES OF ELLORA.

At Ellora, unfortunately, the paintings which once adorned the walls of the caves and which were, no doubt, just as beautiful as those of Ajanta, have now all but perished. But the more durable sculptures remain, and, though plastic art in ancient India was never quite so refined never capable of quite the same free expression as the sister art of painting, still it was imbued with one and the same spirit and inspired by the same ideals. Hence it is that in the temples and monasteries of Ellora to which the three great religious sects—the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Jains have each contributed in almost equal degree—hence, I say, it is that in these temples you can follow with unerring steps the underlying character of each religion and trace from gallery to gallery the influence which one exerted upon another. There is no other spot that I know of in India where such a study of the three religions can be made. In the earliest caves you start during the spacious age of the Guptas (that great Renaissance period of India, when the key note of art as of thought, was its broad intellectuality) and in these early caves you see Buddhist art almost at its zenith; you mark its graceful lines, its rich but restrained decoration, its transparent sincerity, and above all its peace and tranquillity. You pass on to other caves. You see the same art slowly but surely declining under the deadening pall of convention; its creative force is stifled, it is becoming stiff, sterile and atrophied. You go further along the face of the cliff and enter another hall, at once you miss the intellectual and spiritual feeling of the earlier sculptures; around you are life-like figures starting from the rock—some solemn and majestic, others hideous and revolting, but all of them emotional, dramatic and awe inspiring. You have passed from the realm of Buddhism into that of Hinduism, and you realise—with a start as it were—the vast gulf that separates the two. You can see forms obviously copied from the Buddhist but their eternal peacefulness is gone: *ethos* (if I may use a Greek expression) has given way to *pathos*; They have been galvanised into life and action and have become the incarnation of the dread forces of nature, of passion and of lust, of suffering and of death. And so you go from one to another of these halls, surrounded by sombre and relentless forms, peering from their dark recesses: You surrender yourself involuntarily to the prevailing gloom; but you do not, you cannot, forget the lofty spiritual beauty of the earlier caves; and you wonder within yourself what came over the spirit of the character of the people when they forsook Buddhism for the dread cult of Siva. And so you make your way almost with a sigh of relief to the temples of the Jains, all of them very perfect, all very elaborate and all very sumptuous, but one and all destitute of creative genius. You admire them for their rich decoration but you cannot help being struck with their narrow nerveless design; and you gaze unmoved at their composed and icy images. It has always been so with the Jains. They have produced wonderful edifices—like the Dilwara Temple of Mount Abu—each a tour de force in its own way—but wonderful by reason of its lavish and costly ornamentation rather than any mastery over design. The Jains, as you know, followed the Buddhists at an early date in adopting iconism in their religion, but even at the beginning of the Christian era their sculptures displayed the same nerveless character that they do in mediaeval and later times. They are stone and nothing more than stone executed with great precision and just as well finished as Buddhist work, but they are flat, schematic and lifeless, and almost at any given stage you will find that they anticipate the decline which subsequently overtook the art of the Buddhists. This fact, I may mention (which has only recently been recognised) renders it dangerous to utilise Buddhist works as a basis for determining on grounds of style the age of Jain works, or *vice versa*.

CHALUKYAN ARCHITICTURE.

I will not, however, dwell longer on the fascinations of these cave temples; for the structural monuments of the Hyderabad dominions though perhaps less famous than the cave temples are far more numerous, and no less magnificent. At Ter in the Usmanabad District you possess an almost unique structural chaitya hall, a derivative of those wooden halls from which the chapels at Ajanta, Ellora and elsewhere were copied and on which helps us materially to visualise outward appearance of the early wooden structures of that type. The remains of Alampur of the early mediaeval age I have not myself seen nor, so far as I am aware, have any photographs been taken of them. But I understand from your Secretary that they are likely to prove very enlightening as links between the earlier Buddhist stupas and later temple architecture. Then at Ittagi, Warangal, Palampet, and Anwa, there are some of the most perfect and most splendid examples of Chalukyan work. A few moments ago I referred to the exceptional interest which the Deccan derives from its geographical position. This interest is specially accentuated in the case of Chalukyan and Dravidian architecture. In Dravidian architecture the predominant characteristic is the horizontal treatment of light and shade. In Indo-Aryan architecture (that is, in the architecture of the Northern style) it is the vertical. In the countries that lie between the North and South—(namely in Hyderabad in Mysore and in the Southern districts of Bombay) a style was evolved which combined in itself the characteristic features of both—a style, that is to say, in which light and shadow play both across and up and down the building. This is the Chalukyan style, which runs into many varieties. Its genesis and its early history are still wrapped in obscurity, but they are becoming clearer as new meterials come to light.

SARACENIC MONUMENTS.

Lastly, I ask you to gaze around on the multitude of Saracenic buildings in this State—on the mosques—which the early Mahomedan conquerors Qutb-d-Din Khalj. and Mahomed Tughlad constructed from the dismantled materials of older temples; on the imposing masjid of the Bahmani dynasty at Gulburga with its vast covered Court; on the towering Chand minar at Daulatabad; on the tomb of Ahmad Shah at Bidar on the palatial Madrassa of Mahmud Gawan with its fine enamelled tiles in the same place; on the Mausoleum of Ali Barid; on the finely proportional Mecca mosque here in Hyderabad; and on the tombs of the Qutb Shahi Kings at Golconda. Some of these like the Mosque of Gulburga and the Madrassa, at Bidar, take rank among the greatest architectural creations in the East, and all of them and countless others of less note will be found of surprising interest for the tale they tell of Muslim genius in architecture and of the by-gone glory of the rulers of the Deccan. What we know of these monuments is meagre in the extreme.

And now, in conclusion, I want to say just a word or two about the value of these ancient monuments which his Highness's Government is taking such pains to preserve for posterity, and which this Society is helping to discover and to make known, anything but academic. They are "a great national asset," which the Durbar and the people have every reason to guard and to cherish with the most jealous care. From an educational point of view their beauty alone would justify me in saying this—the beauty of their line and of their colour, of their delicate grace, of their massive strength; the beauty of stately walls and battlements, of pillared halls, of soaring minarets; the beauty of graven or painted forms; the softened beauty, too, which the gentle touch of time alone can give. Beauty of this order has but to be contemplated, to ennoble and to elevate the heart. But the value of these monuments resides in something far more potent and far more vital even than beauty. It is that they are links in the chain which binds the present with the past; they tell of the history of by-gone generations with all its triumphs and its failures; they tell of the religious beliefs, with their aspirations and their fears; they tell of the efforts of Indian genius, they are the embodiment of the very character of the people; and they enshrine their best traditions and ideals. And just as the monuments evoke reverence and pride in the past, so they give hope for the future, and help to mould and to strengthen the national character. India is justly proud of her long and varied history. It is good for her, too, that she should be proud of and should cherish the stones which have marked the progress of that history.

EMINENT HINDU ARTISTS.

REMARKABLE FAMILY OF SCULPTORS AND PAINTERS.

A visit by our representative to Mhatre's Art Studio, near Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatti, came somewhat as a revelation. For, though nothing has been more remarkable than the aptitude displayed by members of the Hindu community, in acquiring the highest proficiency in the arts and sciences of the West, we would not have been prepared to admit, that it was possible for India to have produced a sculptor of such eminence as Mr. G. K. Mhatre, had it not been for the personal observations of our representative and what he learned as the result of his visit to the studio.

Mr. G. K. Mhatre's talent as a promising sculptor was first disclosed in 1896, when he exhibited his first piece of work at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, being a mere boy of sixteen at the time. It was

H. I. M. KING GEORGE V.

For All-India Minto Memorial Pillar, Allahabad.

the figure of a Hindu girl going to the temple to worship, with her simple offerings in her hands. There can be no exaggeration in saying "To the Temple" created something akin to a sensation, and it was instantly recognised as the creation and work of a genius, by far the best that had ever been executed in India.

This statue in plaster of course received universal recognition both at home and abroad, and from that moment young Mhatre had never occasion to look back. Such conspicuous ability with a promise of a great future could not lack substantial patronage, by dint of which, coupled with his own commendable exertions, Mr. Mhatre was soon in a position to establish a reputation as India's foremost sculptor, and has been entrusted with executing nearly all the most important work of the country within recent years.

Mr. Mhatre is at present engaged in executing several important pieces of work which our representative had the privilege of inspecting in the various stages they had arrived at. Prominent amongst many being a statue of H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore, a beautiful piece of work in the finest Cararra marble, which is now approaching completion, a photograph of the plaster model appears on this page. Medallions of Queen Victoria, King Edward and King George are also in course of

H. I. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

For All-India Minto Memorial Pillar, Allahabad.

preparation, to be placed on the All-India Minto Proclamation Pillar at Allahabad, when completed.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha favoured Mr. Mhatre with a sitting a day or two ago, and it is highly probable that the Memorial Committee appointed to perpetuate the memories of the late Mr. Gokhale

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

For Mysore Darbar.

and Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, will secure the services of Mr. Mhatre, for executing the work of the public statues of these illustrious personages.

Mr. G. K. Mathre is not alone now in his art, for he is on the eve of receiving promising support in his son young Mr. S. G. Mhatre, who has so far gone one better than his famous father, by already producing some remarkable pieces of original work at the early age of thirteen. The models in clay and plaster which our representative saw in course of production, stamp this young man as nothing short of an *enfant prodige*, and it is quite clear the genius of the father in this instance bids fair to be more than perpetuated in a gifted son.

Another member of this talented Hindu family is Mr. D. K. Mhatre, a brother of Mr. G. K. Mhatre. His art has developed as a painter of great originality and merit. Many of his works have been exhibited in various parts of India from time to time, the best known perhaps being, "An Offering" a beautiful figure study in oils: "After Worship" and a "Portrait from Life" of a Hindu woman, the last named being a character study of exceptional merit. This painter is at present engaged in a mythological work depicting an episode in the

H. I. M. KING EDWARD VII.

For All-India Minto Memorial Pillar, Allahabad.

great Hindu epic poem Ramayana, where Rama is represented returning from Ceylon in an airship after he had conquered Ceylon and rescued his wife Seeta from the clutches of Ravana, the demon king of the island. The artist's conception of the details of the airship from the particulars supplied in this Hindu Iliad are ably carried out, and if his imagination at the same time has been kept within reasonable bounds, the resemblance of the airship in his picture, which tradition ascribes to a period thousands of years prior to the Christian era, is one instance of how history is repeating itself, and that our present civilization may now only be approaching a standard which was attained, forgotten and lost, thousands of years ago.

The anniversary of the Anjuman-I-Himat Islam, Lahore, the leading Mahomedan Association in the Punjab, has been fixed for 21st, 22nd and 23rd April in the Easter Holidays. An interesting programme is being arranged to make the anniversary a success. The council of the Anjuman at its meeting of 30th January elected Nawab Zulliker Ali Khan, President of the Anjuman.

MRS. ASQUITH.

Thousands who have heard of Mrs Asquith may not be able to visualise her, says the "Liverpool Post." She gives an amazing idea of quickness, is a brilliant conversationalist, and seems to have more interests than anyone else in London. Her face in full of lines. In appearance she is of medium height, very slender build, with hands that gesticulate, and eyes that glow brightly, whilst when not picturesque in dress she is careless about her frocks, dressing beautifully on occasions and negligently on others. She is kindness itself, and uncommonly good to young people. She is said never to have lost a friend in her life. People sometimes say sharp things about her, but never people who know her well. She is still "Margot" to herself, and wishes she had not attained years which prevent the new generation calling her by her Christian name. Best of all, she has never lost the absolute adoration of her husband, though it is twenty-one years since they are married. That is a noble tribute in these days.

Four accused Gurkhas, who were discharged last week under the Defence of India Realm Act, have been called upon by the District Magistrate of Mandalay to show cause why they should not be prohibited from residing or travelling in any part of Mandalay district, because they had been spreading false rumours of war.

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. A 11

GERMANY'S LOSSES.

SWISS EXPERT'S VIEW.

Criticising the German Chancellor's statement in the Reichstag that the French losses have hitherto been greater, both relatively and absolutely, than those of the Germans, Colonel Feyler, in the "Journal de Geneve" mentions the cases of two Bavarian army corps, the 12th and the 13th, which since the beginning of the war have lost respectively 88 per cent. and 60 per cent. of their effectives. He points out that as the French occupy 500 kilometres of front and the Germans 1,500, it would be necessary that, for one German soldier falling on the western front, three Frenchmen should be put out of action, in order to preserve even an equality of loss. Or, extending this observation to all the fronts, it would be necessary that the German losses throughout the campaign in Poland, during the recent desperate battles on the Dvina, and in Champagne and Artois—where 30,000 prisoners were left in the hands of the French and British—that, in short, all the German losses incurred at the hands of the Russians, French, British, Belgians and Serbs united should be two-thirds inferior to those incurred by the French on their part of the western front and in Gallipoli and Macedonia. The Chancellor's arguments, says Colonel Feyler, are those of desperation.

Colonel Feyler points out usefully that in France the older classes of men have not been used at the front to anything like the same extent as in Germany. Reckoning the military effectives of Germany at the beginning of the war at 7,750,000 men, the occupation of a front of 1,500 kilometres would absorb, at the rate of 2,500 men per kilometre, half of this total or 48 per cent. On the other hand, the French front of 500 kilometres would absorb, under the same conditions, 1,250,000 men, or only 30 per cent. of the four and a quarter million French effectives.

According to a letter found on an Austrian officer killed in the fighting on the Isonzo, Austria has lost 70,000 men on the Isonzo line since the middle of October, without counting those slightly wounded, invalided, or taken prisoners. The Austrian losses on the Carso and on the Alps cannot fall far short of the same figure. Three regiments of Tyrolean Jagers and two Hungarian regiments have been almost annihilated.

PEPS

To ward off the perils of uncertain weather or chilly nights and mornings, everyone needs the chest-strengthening medicine which is conveyed direct from a Peps tablet through the breathing tubes to the lungs. Whenever a fit of sneezing, a tickling cough, or an attack of shivering gives warning of a fresh cold or chill, take a Peps tablet from its silver wrapper and place it on the tongue.

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A POET'S WORD PORTRAIT.

When, at the end of our week of passion, we won the bitter battle against the dealers and the traders, I was notified that the King would do me the honour of receiving me, writes Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian national poet, in the "Daily Telegraph." I started towards Villa Ada with the buoyancy of youth. There flashed back to my memory the very distant day when I saw him, then only Crown Prince, for the first time. It was on the field of manoeuvres near Bracciono which, in the noon hour, under the dog-day sun, appeared almost to have reverted to its pristine volcanic state of burning tufa, incandescent lava, as in the time when the lake was a yawning crater.

Before my eyes discovered him in the shady avenue where he awaited me, I had again in my memory the sharp glance of his blue soldier eyes, which on seeing me for the first time, had examined me from head to foot in my uniform of the Alexandria light cavalry. He was on horseback with his officers, toward dusk, on a road bordering the lake. I, with a fellow officer, appeared to be returning from a reconnaissance of the forces and the enemy's position, but in reality from having discovered in Trevignano's old church two canvases of the Urbrian school, two pictures after Perugino, from having sought among castle ruins for Caesar Borgia's shadow.

The Crown Prince stopped his horse, and, while we stood at attention before him, scrutinised us with his searching, severe eye from cap to leggings. We were in perfect regulation uniform. Only then he recognised in me the young poet of the Roman Elegies. He smiled at me, nodding slightly with such a frank Italian gentleness as to cause a great hope to bloom in my heart for his destiny. I saw him disappear in the distance in the luminous evening, amidst chirping swallows. I delighted to follow him with heartfelt wishes, this youth destined to be future King of Greater Italy; took delight in following him with my eyes towards the classic horizon of sacred Latium, there where the Sorratte, the Sabine mountains, the peak of the Cimino stood tinged with purple, while Anguillara and Trevignano grew darker on their basaltic lava promontories.

In the following days I had the good fortune of acting as guide to his regiment during the manoeuvres and of riding for some hours at his side. Two things impressed me above all else while he deigned to convers with me in the course of the weary march—the precision of his culture and his love for the beauties of the lands. cape; the faculty of action and that of contemplation.

Both these faculties, but graver and deeper, I again found in him during my recent visit. I also found that courtesy of pure Italian quality, in the sense which our fathers of the thirteenth century gave to the word; that simple, virile courtesy which prompted him to come and meet me almost on the threshold of the gateway, not to honour me, but to honour in me "the spirit that brought me, the love which holds me, the idea I serve."

On arriving at Rome I had thrown myself into the fight without heeding the thrusts. There was a moment when we believed everything was lost—that moment when the Government handed the King its resignation. There was a moment when we truly believed the fatherland would be horribly assassinated. From that moment we fought with a kind of desperate fury, without minding the hostile thrusts. With my words, my acts, I represented the crudest kind of opposition against a most dangerous politician, one who had been Prime Minister, decorated with the highest regal order.

On May 14, at a meeting of the people I accused him of high treason with implacable earnestness, with premeditated, precise coldness, producing proof of the facts. The whole poeple responded with a cry of "Death!" The King, who came toward me along the shady avenue, knew this in extending me his hand. He was giving his hand to a good fighter. He was receiving the message of the people. With a gesture of noble frankness he declared on which side lay right and reason, disdained and repulsed the defrauders and traders. No longer could anyone doubt! No longer fear! That hand, extended to a poet still warm from the battle fought, was ready to unsheath the dagger.

I was porfoundly [illegible]. Never shall I forget that wonderful [illegible], with its throbbing accompaniment of iron destiny. He was, as ever, calm; his voice tranquil and steady. His conversation was measured, clear, but he was already wearing the grey field uniform of a general, ready to mount his horse. The whole army of Italy was deployed behind him; in the pauses I could hear the rhythm of innumerable feet.

It was said the King had hesitated long before taking the supreme step, but truly there was no sign on him of such hesitation. He wore his usual aspect, the aspect of one who proposes to discharge his duty to the last with all his conscience, with all his strength.

RELIGION OF DUTY.

This is his wonted aspect. I do not believe there ever ruled on earth a king more persevering, more sincere in religion of duty, a king who discharged with more stubborness his duty toward his people, toward himself, toward his forefathers. To him applies the phrase of one of our poets of Dante's time, who said, "He has great powers who only aims at duty." By the rigid thorough exerise of his duty, this King has succeeded in dominating his fate. Now, after so many years of religious fulfilment of his mission, fate obeys him. After so many years of silent abnegation he meets with a most glorious destiny, and of this destiny he proves himself worthy."

His ascent to the throne was accompanied by extraordinary auguries. When, on the night of July 29, 1900, his august father, who had never harmed a soul, fell by a murderer's hand, he was on the high seas, navigating in the Mediterranean. On shipboard he received the sororwful news. On shipboard he became King of Italy. The nation, which was drgging out its life in a sort of servitude, chained to its odious allies, received, at the sight of that royal blood, a severe shock. The dormant consciences awoke. The youthful energies, wearied by shame too long endured, had an impulse toward insurrection.

When the funeral train traversed Italy from Monza to Rome the murmur of mighty crowds accompanied it to the Pantheon. Genoa, mother of ships, sent to it an heroic greeting. Spetia saluted it from her forts, her armed towers. All Rome followed in prescient silence the royal body, borne on a gun-carriage. Truly Italy looked transfigured, as if new risen, armed with new will. Then to the King, enthroned by fate on the sea, I said, in a poem, which to-day lives again in the spirit of the Italians, "Fate chose thee! Woe to theo if thou fail her!" An heroic necessity appeared to envelop the young King like an aureole. The poem, blazing with hope and prophecy, demanded of him, "What will you want on the throne? What height is your mark? Are you looking far ahead?" Anxiously the poem asked, "Do you know how beautiful is your kingdom? Do you know its innumerable springs? Do you love its divine sea?" The overbearing poem cried to him, "Open to our virtue the doors of future dominions."

LIFE OF THE NATION.

But the awakening of the national soul was short-lived. We again fell into the hands of the aged corruptors. The man whom I accused and proved guilty of treason before the people, Giovanni Giolitti, a name to-day execrated by every Italian, corrupted everything, desecrated everything, reduced the national life to a vulgar competition of small, equivocal interests, to a base mart. Years and years of miry obscurity passed. But the genius of the race was not destroyed, the deep springs were not dried up. An occult life animated the nation, even under daily opprobrium. An inexhaustible spring of creative force, a nucleous of latent energies, subsisted in our land, for it still possessed such wealth as to nourish the germ of the highest hope.

Mysterious and infallible rhythm of destiny! So much misery, so great a shame, so deep an anguish, so cruel a travail, were crowned by the splendours of triumph!

Suddenly, on a radiant spring morning, a voice cries out as in the poem of liberty, "My brethren, we are free!"

We are free, we are ready, we are armed, we are worthy of our destinies! The King, chosen by Fate on a day of mourning, is exalted by Fate in a day of victory! The forecast had not erred, the invocation had proved true. "From red blood let down arise!" From our red blood shall a purple dawn arise, for our soul, the soul within each individual breast, the soul of our race. Thereof we may be certain.

And this King shows himself worthy of his fortune. On the battlefield he discharges his duty as would be expected of a descendant of Emanuel Filibert and of that indomitable Charles Emanuel I., who returned to the King of Spain the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece with these proud words: "I wish for no bonds of honour from one who threatens me with chains!"

SIMPLE, SERENE, INTREPID.

The King of Italy is with his soldiers. He is continually at the front, where the ebb and flow of our purest blood beats fastest.

It is to him an untold joy to feel every day the force, courage, and virtue of his whole people flowing eagerly toward the spot where danger is greatest and hardships most trying. He is not a theatrical emperor of barbarians, not the leader of fierce "Landknechte," but a Latin King—simple, serene, full of intrepidity, one soul with the soul of his soldiers. The other day, on the line of fire, a shell burst at the distance of a few yards from the King. He threw himself on the ground, like any of his soldiers. Remaining unscathed, he jumped up smiling, all covered with that soil which is already free, and which will remain ours for all time.

Amidst the delirious cheers of the soldiery he cried, "Viva l'Italia!" This cry will soon be repeated around the victorious King as he rides through the streets of Trieste. Every one of us, every one of our soldiers, firmly believes that he will repeat it in the streets of Vienna, marching past the battered ruins of the monument to Tegetoff. "Viva l'Italia!"

For these reasons, on that May morning walking along the alleys of the silent park, the King and the poet conversed in subdued tones. They both heard from the mysterious, unknown depths, the approach of the rhythm of destiny, surpassing the dream of their youth and the expectation of their faith.

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POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE NOVELTIES OF 1915.

The year that has closed has witnessed the production of a very large number of new varieties of stamps, writes Mr. Fred J. Melville in the "Daily Telegraph." Of these a considerable proportion are due to the war, but even without these the total of new issues in 1915 would not be far short of the average total for the five preceding years. Our own country has only contributed one item to the list, a stamp not likely to be popular with the recipients, the 1s. postage due. The recent increases in our postal rates have affected the use of certain denominations. The 1½d. stamp is much less used than formerly, but large quantities of it found a nonpostal use in denoting the additional duty on patent medicines. The increase in the minimum charge for a telegram from 6d to 9d has brought the 9d stamp into greater demand, and the 6d, although not so largely used as hitherto, finds an increased use on parcels and letters; it is, of course, used also for fiscal prposes, and is printed at the Government's own stamp department.

IMPERIAL ISSUES.

Our own stamps have been over-printed during the year for use in other parts of the world, including the Morocco Agencies, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Nauru. The new stamps of the Empire include varieties of the King George and the Kangaroo stamps of Australia; a new set of Australian overprints for the "N.W. Pacific Islands"; King George stamps of New Zealand, a war-tax stamp of the same dominion, and surcharges for its dependencies of Niue and Penrhyn; war tax stamps of Canada; "white backs" (as the stamps printed on the provisionally-used surface-coloured paper are called) of the values $2 and $5 from the Straits, and new issues from the Indian States of Bundi, Hyderabad, Kishengarh, Orcha, and Soruth.

Only one of our Colonies has issued a Red Cross stamp, the Island of Trinidad, but certain of our other issues have a special war interest. Two denominations of British Honduras stamps have appeared with the special overprint applied to the consignment sent out early in the year, as a precaution lest the stamps should be captured by the enemy. Our troops in the Cameroons, in Persia, and (in conjunction with the French forces) in Togo have issued over-printed stamps denoting their occupation and control.

OUR ALLIES' NEW STAMPS.

Our Allies, the French, while they have not had new issues for the fatherland, have had numerous issues for the colonies and dependencies. The Middle Congo stamps have been over-printed for Ubangi-Chari-Tchand, a full new series has been issued for the Somali Coast, the West African type of postage due stamp has been issued for the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and the Upper Senegal and Niger. Twenty-two colonies and dependencies of the French Republic have issued one or more varieties of Red Cross postage stamps. Belgium opened the year with her still-current Red Cross stamps, issued Jan. 2, and within the past three months has produced an elaborate new series of regular postage stamps, including views of the Hun-wrecked cities of Louvain, Dinant, and Ypres. Russia has only added one variety to her patriotic stamps, the 10 kopecs on white paper, but she has introduced specially-printed postage stamps for use as small change. Italy's new issues are a pair of Red Cross stamps; Serbia was disturbed in the process of preparing her new stamps, only one, the 5 paras green in the new type of postage-due stamps, having seen the light of issue. Japan's new stamps include a 3 sen military frank stamp and the Coronation issue.

ISSUES FROM NEUTRAL STATES.

Of the other countries, Portugal and her colonies have been the most prodigal in new varieties of stamps. It was rather unlucky for the collector that large stocks of the 1902 provisionals for the colonies remained in stock at Lisbon and elsewhere, for these have been over-printed "Republica" during the year, providing formidable sets of new items for Angola, Cape Verde, Portuguese Congo, Portuguese Guinea, Lourenco Marques, Macao, Mozambique, St. Thome and Principe, Timor and Zambesia. Denmark has been printing her stamps and those of the Danish West Indies, and Iceland on the new paper watermarked with crosses; Holland has provided new Colonial stamps for Curacao and the Dutch Indies, and the Dutch Indies have provided themselves with three of their stamps locally over-printed as Red Cross issues. Roumania has given us some war chairity stamps ("Timbru de Ajutor"). Liberia, too, has produced Red Cross postage stamps, the proceeds of which are to be shared between the Red Cross organisations of the Allies and of the enemy, and we may assume Liberia! For Liberia, in surcharging stamps as Red Cross stamps receives the postal value of them, whether used postally or not; these stamps are of 3 cents value, with a supplementary charge of 2 cents, of which there is a cent for us, a cent for our enemies, and 3 cents for Liberia!

The Post Office Department of the United States has only issued one new denomination, 11 cents (with the bust of Franklin), and has tried a new gauge of perforation. Panama and the Canal-Zone have had a series of stamps commemorative of the opening of the canal and the World's Fair at San Francisco.

ENEMY ISSUES OF 1915.

A complete review of the issues of the year would occupy some columns of notes, but a passing reference may be made in conclusion to the enemy issues Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, and Turkey have had war charity stamps in the year, and the two chief members of the Alliance, Germany and Austria, have issued occupation stamps for Poland. Turkey has run short of some of its London-printed stamps, and has had to resort to a variety of provisional issues. Bulgaria introduced a new set of postage-due stamps, and a new set of pictorials in the designs of the series issued to mark the elevation of Bulgaria to the status of a Kingdom in 1911.

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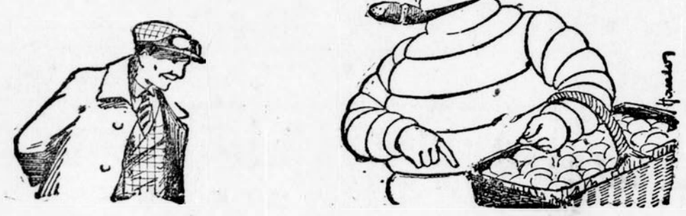

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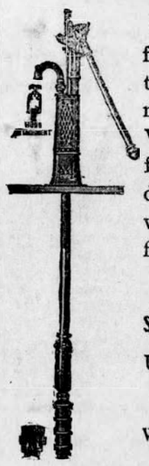

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Monkey Brand 125 deg....	5 3 2 per case.
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins).	4 10 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. in tins)	4 10 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk-.	4 0 0 per 8 Imp. gallons

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